

HOME on the HILL

25
Years



ST. CHARLES SCHOLASTICATE ● BATTLEFORD, SASKATCHEWAN

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(continued on the inside back cover)



MAISON PROVINCIALE
O. M. I.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

L. J. C. ET M. I.

SECTION

VIII

RAYON

10

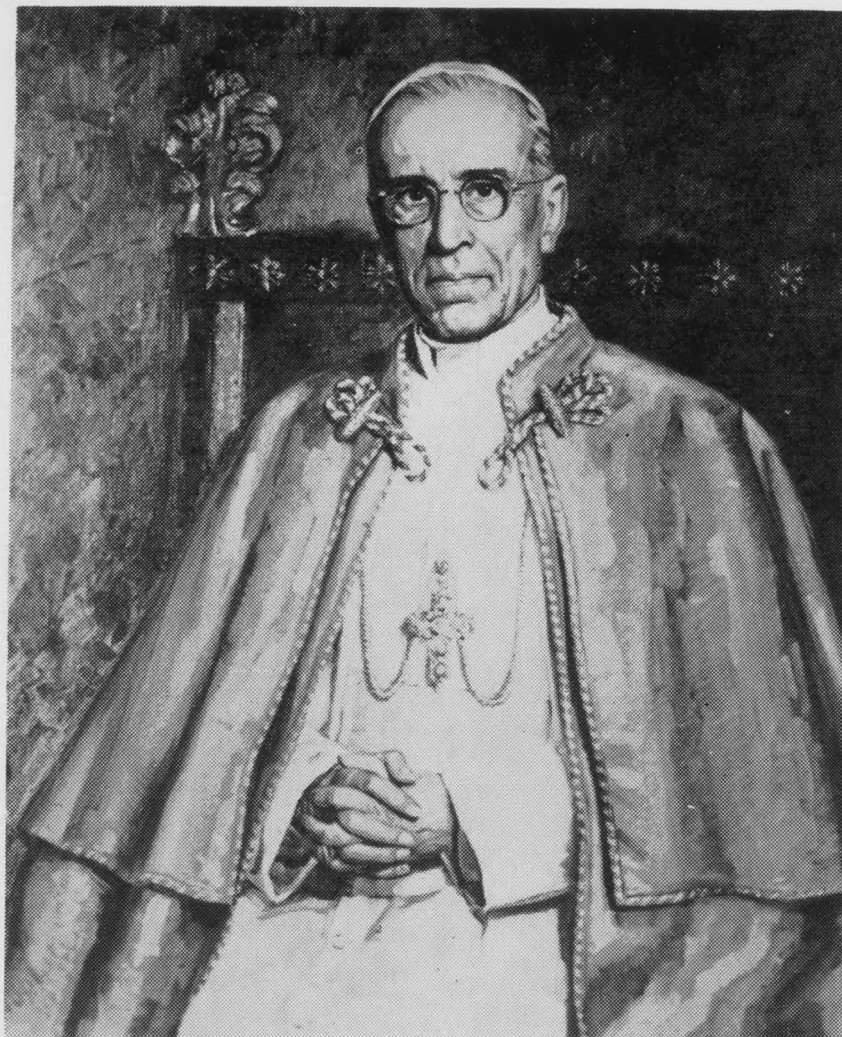
Dedication

As you turn the pages of this Jubilee booklet you will be introduced into the world of the past. Yesteryears with their faded memories will resurrect, the dust of time will be brushed away; what was forgotten will be remembered.

But all for a purpose. It is said — and rightly so — that every man is the product, the result of his past. In reviving the experiences of youth — the joys of comradeship, the exalted feeling of growing into manhood, the days when ideals were born, when dreams were coming true, we come into contact with the things that have made us what we are. To be warmed again by these ideals, these events is an experience well worth reliving. As G. K. Chesterton said so well, "Ideals are the most practical things in the world."

This book is dedicated to those who were and are the soul of the institution: the superiors, the staffs, the students. It is dedicated to those who labored together, prayed together, laughed together; to those who by their efforts fashioned over the years that part of the mosaic which is the Church.





His Holiness Pope Pius XII
has graciously granted his apostolic blessing
to the community of St. Charles Scholasticate, Battleford, Sask.,
on the occasion of the silver jubilee of
St. Charles Scholasticate

V. Rev. L. Engel, O.M.I., Superior,
St. Charles Scholasticate,
Battleford, Sask.



My Dear Father,

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the Institution of which you are the Superior is an important date for the diocese of Prince Albert. Without doubt, a scholasticate and a college are most important elements in the life of a cell of the Mystical Body of Christ that is a diocese, for it is in them that Christ's priesthood is being passed on in time.

Over the years God has granted you many favours. The large number of priests and laymen that have been trained in your institution is ample testimony to this. They have gone forth to give to others what they have received, to build up the Body of Christ which is the Church. I deem it my duty to thank God for all the blessings granted through your House of Studies, and to ask Him in prayer that it continue to be a centre of religious knowledge and love for Christ. For such is the purpose of your Scholasticate; to make men realize that "Eternal life is knowing Thee, Who art the only true God, and Jesus Christ, Whom Thou hast sent."

May God bless all the Oblate Fathers, all those who have collaborated and will collaborate with them in the spiritual achievements of your Institution.
With all my heart in Christ,

✠ Leo Blais,
Bishop of Prince Albert.

V. Rev. L. Engel, O.M.I., Superior,
St. Charles Scholasticate,
Battleford, Sask.

My dear Father Superior,

ON the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of St. Charles Scholasticate I send you cordial greetings and sincere congratulations.

It was in 1932 that this House of Studies was established at Battleford. For eighteen years it served a double purpose as High School and College as well as a house of philosophical and theological studies, until 1950 when St. Thomas College was opened in North Battleford. Since that time its scope has been limited to the special studies and training necessary as a proximate preparation for the Oblate priesthood.

They have been hard yet most fruitful years. This House of Studies was not yet on its feet when Saskatchewan was stricken by years of devastating drought. But the Fathers did not falter in their task of giving a Catholic education, training young men in the religious life and preparing them for the holy priesthood. And now they can look back down the years and count more than a hundred priests who are serving Christ at the altar and a great number of outstanding Catholic laymen who are serving Christ and the Church in the world. It is therefore no small achievement which you celebrate on this occasion and we join with you in thanking God and Our Blessed Mother for the abundantly evident blessings which have accompanied your labours.

We think that Article 93 of our Holy Rule is singularly appropriate. It runs as follows: "The Superior and Directors of the seminarians will neglect nothing to enhance the dignity of the clerical state, to strengthen its spirit, and to multiply its fruits. Thus it will come to pass that the Church, nourished and protected by worthy and holy ministers, will daily grow in vigour, for the glory of her divine Spouse and the salvation of a multitude of souls." This high purpose furnished the inspiration for opening this institution; it has sustained its staff for a quarter of a century and we set it before you again as the urge to renewed dedication.

Congratulating St. Charles Scholasticate, its professors past and present, its alumni and present students, we beg for you the blessing of Christ and the protection of Mary Immaculate. Through the intercession of our Venerated Founder I pray God to bestow on the professors in particular that "faculty that comes from prayer and experience, of discerning spirits, and of gradually forming souls into the likeness of Christ, our Divine Model" (Art. 53).

Yours sincerely in Our Lord and Mary Immaculate,

Leo Deschâtelets, O.M.I.,
Superior General



V. Rev. L. Engel, O.M.I., Superior,
St. Charles Scholasticate,
Battleford, Sask.



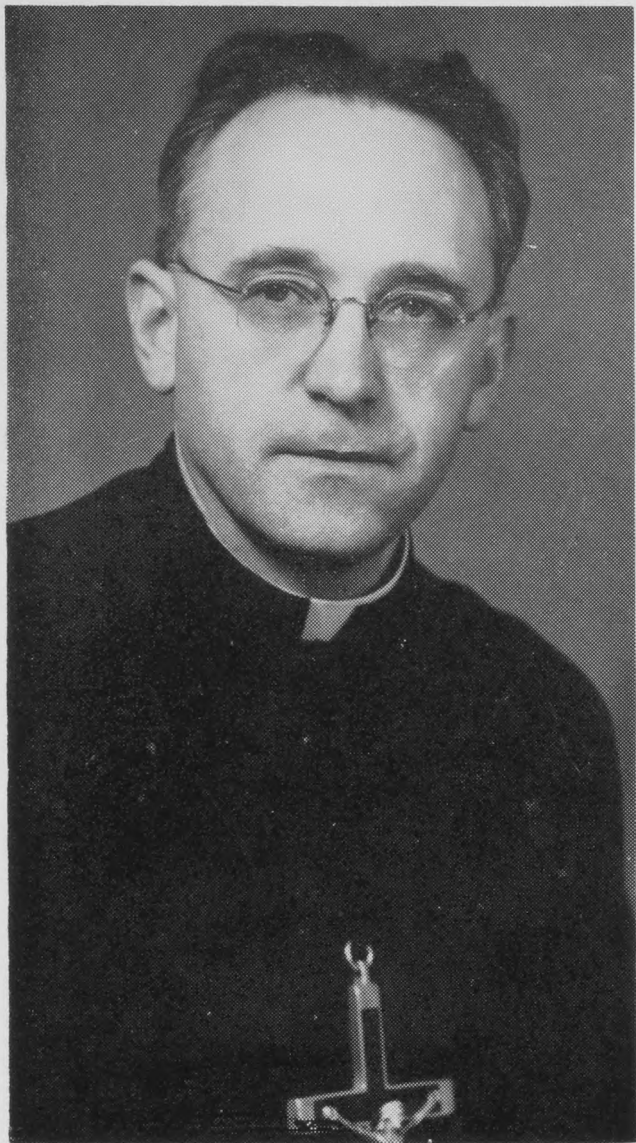
My dear Father Superior:

SINCE the establishment of St. Mary's Province we have had cause for rejoicing on many occasions. This year again presents us with such a cause. The year 1957 marks the Silver Jubilee of our Scholasticate and College. In my official capacity, I extend the sincere and heartfelt congratulations of the Province to these two institutions. To St. Charles Scholasticate, first of all, we owe a great debt of gratitude, since this house of formation has been and is the "heart" of the Province, injecting a steady stream of new blood these past 25 years into the many arteries of our pastoral and missionary works. To St. Thomas College which has given to us very many of the vocations we have and need, we are no less grateful. For many years these institutions existed side by side, under the same roof. It was only a question of time and God's bountiful Providence when St. Thomas College would burst its narrow confines and move to a new site in North Battleford. That time was the year 1950.

As we look back in retrospect we see a very humble beginning. We see also the many difficulties, trials and set-backs. But through all this we see the enviable foresight and wisdom of the early Fathers who erected the Oblate House of Studies in Battleford 25 years ago. Of these Fathers we can be justly proud. And of the Fathers who staffed these institutions over these trying years, who spear-headed the march to the present-day accomplishments — of these Fathers also we can be justly proud.

These two institutions as they stand today bear witness to God's mercy, goodness and bounty. Through His grace and providential succor the "Home on the Hill" has not only survived but developed into two flourishing institutions. May God continue to help and bless the present staffs, that they may carry on the important work of the Province and of the Congregation.

J. P. Switallo, O.M.I.,
Provincial.



ST. CHARLES Scholasticate is happy to be able to bring to you this Jubilee Year Book which was made possible by the patrons mentioned on the inside cover. I wish to thank them, also the editors, writers, composers, printers — in other words each and every one who has lent us a helping hand. Special thanks to Father François Nadeau, O.M.I., for sending us his voluminous notes on Government House from 1876 – 1932.

In compiling this Silver Jubilee Book, the editors were confronted with a complicated task, namely, something should be written about the colourful past of old Government House — if it isn't written now, will it ever be done? With the colossal and rapid development taking place in Canada, the history of this spot will not only remain unknown, but even the little which is known may soon be totally forgotten. The editors came to the conclusion that this Jubilee Year Book, (though the Oblate Fathers have been here for only twenty-five years) would provide them the opportunity of, at least, sketching the past of this historic hill — no doubt the oldest building of importance in the whole North West Territories. Old Government House housed the Legislative Assembly of

the N.W.T., it was a Government Indian School, then a Church of England Indian School; later it was occupied by the Seventh-Day Adventists. All of these periods played an important part in the development of the North West, and something should be said of each.

Though we do not wish to forget the past, nevertheless we proudly claim that old Government House has reached true maturity in its long history and now as a scholasticate, i.e. major seminary of the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate, is playing its most important role. It is now preparing Oblates — Missionary priests for Holy Mother Church.

Some one-hundred and twenty priests have graduated from these halls, not to mention the many influential men who didn't become priests but now form an elite laity in the Church and society — as doctors, lawyers, professors, members of parliament, managers of firms, men in all walks of life . . . men who are outstanding for their Catholicity and citizenship.

Oblate Missionaries, graduates of St. Charles are working in various dioceses and Mission Vicariates of the world. These graduates are in the front lines as Captains of Christ bringing both Christian and pagan closer to our Divine Redeemer.

It is recorded in past history that Bishop Maclean of the Church of England held the first recorded Divine Service in the Battleford Valley at Government House in 1877. May we recall from our Oblate memoirs that Oblate Missionaries, including the Servant of God Bishop Grandin, O.M.I., were here long before this date. Surely they celebrated Holy Mass in the district! Our Oblate Missionaries were in the front lines then as today. The Oblate Fathers were intimately linked with every phase of the development of the great North-West. Their motto "Evangelizare pauperibus misit me" "He has sent me to evangelize the poor" was their daily chore, but a loving one, be it for the native, the Metis or the new Canadians from distant lands. They laboured for souls at the risk of losing their own lives as actually did happen during the unfortunate and tragic Insurrection of 1885 when Fr. François Fafard, O.M.I. and Fr. Felix Marchand, O.M.I., were massacred at Frog Lake. Perhaps the following excerpt from Louis Riel's confession written on August fifth (Feast of Our Lady of the Snows) 1885 in Regina will serve as a telling example that their efforts to bring all men to Christ were not in vain:

"Renouncing, then all the personal interpretations I have assigned to my mission and which are not approved by my confessor and director, I submit to the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Church in making the following declaration: My Father, my confessor, my director of conscience, forgive please all of my sins; all of my faults and the consequences of my faults; all of my offenses and all that resulted from my offenses — be they against God, against religion, against society, against my neighbor, against myself." Signed: Your poor penitent, Louis Riel (attested by Frs. Fourmond and Cochin, O.M.I.) Father Fourmond, O.M.I., later stated "Riel died a saint." Perhaps this was through the intercession of Our Lady of the Snows.

As we recite our Novena Prayer at the Shrine of Our Lady of the Snows in the scholasticate chapel on this Silver Jubilee of the founding of St. Charles Scholasticate let us ask our Blessed Mother, Queen of the Oblates, that we and all future Oblates to be formed here at "Old Government House" may worthily follow in the footsteps of the intrepid, fearless Apostles of the West... no matter where Holy Obedience may send us.

I am sure that the former students of the Oblate House of Studies, both of the scholasticate and "old" St. Thomas College, especially today, look back with a feeling of pride that they spent some years at this historic institution. Rest assured, that as a fellow graduate, I share these sentiments with you. To date, I have been privileged to spend the greater part of my Oblate life here and have always found the words: "Ecce quam bonum at quam jucundum habitare fratres in unum", a reality. May such bonds of fraternal charity unite us at least in spirit and may we diffuse this joy to all around us.

Leopold R. Engel, O.M.I.,
Superior.



Bishop C. J. E. de Mazenod,
Servant of God
and Founder of
the Oblates of Mary Immaculate



THE CONGREGATION OF THE MISSIONARY OBLATES OF MARY IMMACULATE

Founded in Marseille, France, in 1816, by C. J. E. de Mazenod,
Bishop of Marseille.

Approved by the Holy See in 1826

The Oblates of Mary Immaculate are a missionary congregation which has the express purpose of serving there where the Supreme Pontiff sees best. As a result they serve in almost all of the far-flung mission fields across the globe. They take an especial pride in the statement of Pius XI that the Oblates are the "specialists of difficult missions." Today, 141 years after their foundation, over 7000 Oblates (bishops, priests, coadjutor brothers) are labouring in the following 33 countries on 5 continents.

Europe: France, Ireland, Germany, Belgium, Poland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Holland, Austria, England.

Americas: Canada, United States, Brazil, Mexico, Haiti, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay.

Asia: Japan, Ceylon, Laos, Philippines.

Africa: Union of South Africa, Natal, Kimberley, Transvaal, Basutoland, Windhoek, Belgian Congo, French Cameroons, Spanish West Africa.

Australia: States of Victoria and New South Wales

Servants of God in the Congregation of
the Missionary Oblates
of Mary Immaculate



"He has sent me to preach the gospel to the poor. The poor are evangelized."

The Oblate Motto

Old Government House

As tourists travel south from Battleford and cross the historic Battle River which in prehistoric days separated two hostile Indian tribes, they will find numerous pine-wood mounted signs inviting them to take notice of the province's oldest parliament building perched on the top of a nearby hill overlooking the vast plateau extending between the Saskatchewan and Battle Rivers. The dominant and somewhat majestic building is a monument of yesteryears and the beginnings of what might have been a great city.

Today Battleford is a quiet little country town. Strangers passing through her wide streets today give her little recognition. She is an impoverished Queen. Regardless of what strangers may think, royalty is hers and cannot be taken away. Memories are here.

In the 1880's Battleford was a booming little town of the North West. Everyone held high hopes that it would some day even be the capital city of all points west.

Here is what the Battlefordians of their day thought of their little town:

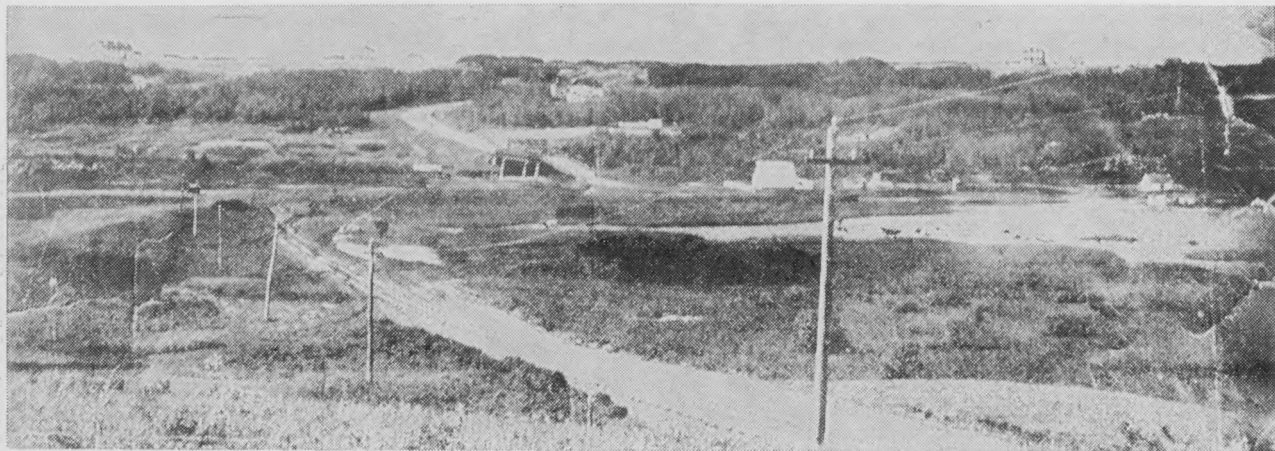
"Battleford is situated on the south side of the

Battleford River, about two miles from where it empties into the North Saskatchewan, six hundred and fifty miles north-west of Winnipeg. The barracks of the Mounted Police are on the opposite side of the Battle River, half way between it and the Saskatchewan River. It is as nearly as may be in the centre of the N.W.T. and at the intersection of all trails, and as a centre of trade has not a rival of their whole extent.

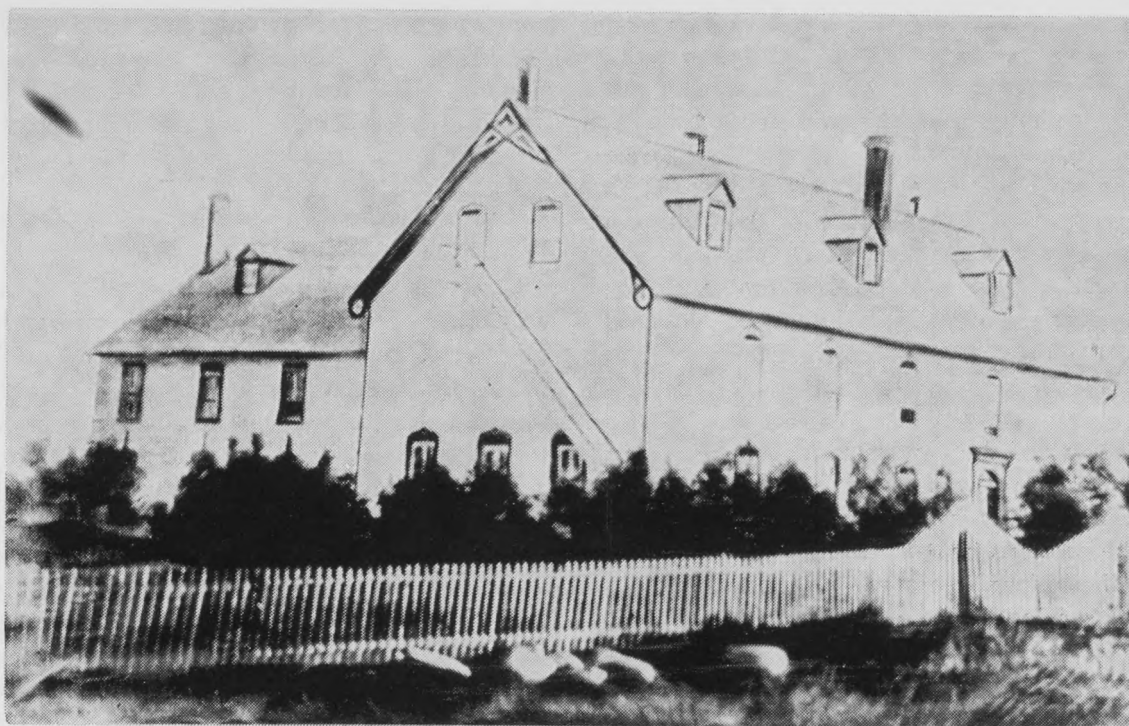
The land in the immediate neighborhood of Battleford, to the south and south-east, is hilly, interspersed with rich valleys, lakes and bluffs of timber, until the Eagle Hills are passed. In other directions the land is rolling prairie, with plenty of wood, water and hay . . . the quality of land is improving as you ascend the Battle and Sask. Rivers.

There is plenty of timber all along the rivers, and numerous bluffs and lakes or ponds abound in the range to which settlement will be confined for generations yet to come. The country is more generally watered by springs and ponds than by creeks as the Eastern Provinces are.

The land in and immediately around Battleford is superior to the average in Ontario, though not so heavy as that in the valley of the Red River. But as you ascend the rivers the soil becomes heavier until it fully equals that of Manitoba in richness and durability.



A view of old Government House (upper left corner) looking south across "Telegraph Flats"



Old Government House, now St. Charles Scholasticate.
Walls in the original section are of log construction

The land is easily worked and it corresponds most liberally to a little extra care."

(Sources for above quotes: *Saskatchewan Herald*: Vol. 1, no. 10, Dec. 30, 1878, p. 6; col. 2 Vol. 1, no. 10, p. 6, col. 3)

The story of our Old Parliament Building goes back to the 1870's when Saskatchewan was still a part of the North West Territories. Shortly after an act respecting the North West Territories was passed at Ottawa in 1875, the Honorable David Laird, Minister of the Interior in the Dominion was appointed the first Lieutenant Governor of the Territories, and Battleford was selected as the seat of his Government. For some five years previously the local affairs of the North West had been supervised from Winnipeg by the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, assisted by a special council of men known to have interest in western affairs beyond the bounds of the then recently created province of Manitoba.

Prominent among these men were Donald Smith, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Co., later known as Lord Strathcona, Forget, Ryan, Richardson and Macleod. Smith's connection with the Company was without doubt the reason for his appointment to the Council. Forget, an energetic and courteous official, formerly a Quebec lawyer, was selected for his active interest in the admin-

istration and public affairs of Western Canada. He later became the first Lt. Governor of Saskatchewan in 1905. Ryan and Richardson were appointed Stipendiary Magistrates for the Territories and later became members of the North West Council in virtue of their judicial positions. Macleod, then the Commissioner of the North West Mounted Police was made member of the Council by special appointment.

When it was decided that Battleford was to be the seat of the Government, plans for the construction of the Government House were immediately put under way. This was in the year 1876. Two contractors, John Sutherland and Joseph Wood of the Public Works Department of Winnipeg were hired for the work. Lumber for construction was purchased from Edmonton on the government account. The quantity purchased was 35,000 feet. A 25 horse-power government saw-mill worked overtime to speed up construction. Apart from the Government Building there were also erected at the same time some twenty-two buildings, \$5,000 being allotted by the government for the public buildings and \$21,000 for the officials' residences.

It was a memorable event when the Parliament Building was ready for occupancy. Although on-

ly a two-story building, it was nevertheless an imposing edifice for the '80's. Its contractors boasted of a masonry foundation, hewn log walls red-river style, joints mortared with lime and sand and inside walls strapped and lathed plus a roof of sawn shingles. The completed interior was no less prized. Reception room, drawing room, dining room, parlor, office, cloak room, kitchen, pantry, cellar and eight bedrooms gave every promise that the new building would satisfy its three-fold purpose of parliament, school and church.

The history of the Government House as a parliament building was short lived. There were but three sessions held there in 1878, 1879 and 1881. The sessions held in the Government House during these four years made, promulgated and enforced the laws of the North West Territories. These were the days of the old colonial form of government. The Council therefore had both executive and legislative powers. Some of the ordinances endorsed during the three mentioned sessions concerned trade, buying and selling of liquor, gambling, fines and punishments. One particular ordinance which at the time aroused the Catholic Clergy to no little extent was the stipulation that all marriages were to be solemnized by justices of the peace. Oblate Bishops Taché, Grandin and Clut immediately challenged the ordinance and wrote directly to the Governor General (Laird) asking for clarification and amendment. The ordinance was then reconsidered and amended so as to give priests the juridical capacity to legalize marriages with government certificates.

Another issue of some importance at these sessions was the election of magistrates. Lawrence Clarke was elected for the district of Lorne. This is a point of interest because it is a known fact that the North West Council had no elected representatives prior to 1881. The district of Lorne was the first to have its representatives. Duck Lake and Carleton followed shortly. It is surprising to note that Prince Albert and Edmonton, both large centres of population had no representation whatsoever. (*Source: Yester Years, by Mrs. C. Wetton, Star-Phoenix, Saskatoon*)

The first historic social event on a grand scale in which Battleford had a part and with which Government House was associated was the visit

paid July 30, 1881 to the little frontier town by the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor General of Canada. His Excellency's tour of the West was an interesting one, the kind which can never be undertaken again.

The historian Williams treats of the visit in the following terms:

"Early this morning the white walls of the Government House of the N.W. Territories were to be seen from the deck of the Lily but it was still ten miles distant and breakfast was over before the steamer had reached her landing. Governor Laird was waiting on the bank with a handsome Brett and pair of horses to convey His Excellency (Lord Lorne) to the Government House. Carriages for other members of the party and an escort of Mounted Police were also in waiting. All travellers were at once lodged comfortably at the Government House and with Col. Richardson, Stipendiary Magistrate, and Mr. Forget, Secretary of State. In the afternoon a large number of the leading citizens of Battleford assembled in the Chamber of the North West Council, at the Government House, when Mr. Young, one of the leading merchants presented an address of welcome. After the address and the reply His Excellency and party adjourned to the private part of the Government House and taking seats on the veranda, awaited the arrival of the Indians who, as it is too often the case, made numerous complaints about their extreme poverty, coupled with some extraordinary requests. The great trouble with all these Indians who are attempting to farm is that they have neither enough of working oxen nor farming implements on their reserves to enable them to carry on their operations profitably."

(Cf. W. H. Williams, *Manitoba and the North West . . . Journal of a Trip, Toronto, 1882. Chapter XX, Voyage Up the North Saskatchewan. Arrival at Battleford, p. 93*)

My sources are silent on the state of conditions of the house during the rebellion of 1885 as also the supposed visit of Riel to our house on the hill.

A new era in the history of the North West Territories was begun in the fall of 1882 when the seat of the government was transferred from Battleford to Pile of Bones, then changed to Regina. With the rapid construction of the Pacific Railway and consequent large settlement throughout the country, it was thought that a more central point of business was needed.

- Fr. R. Bircham '58

Indian Industrial School

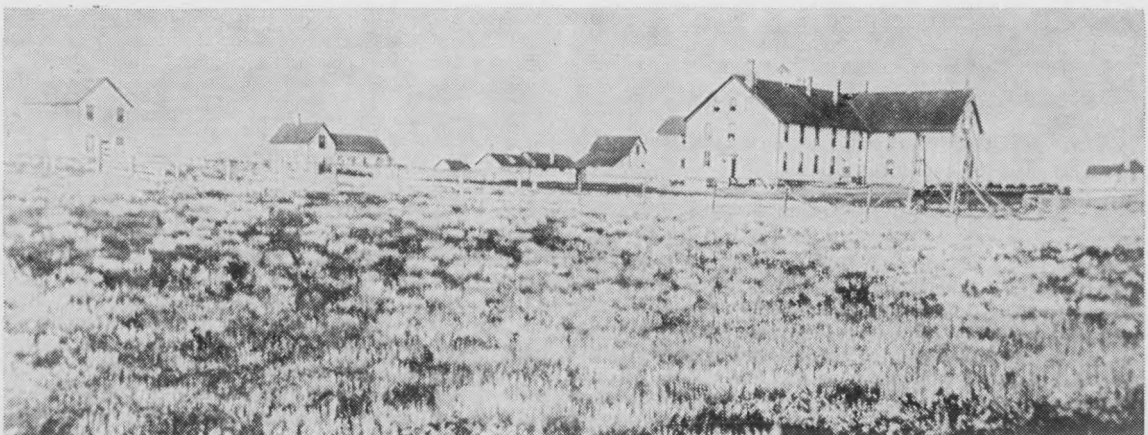
The Indian Industrial School was established on the 10th of December, 1883, in the building formerly occupied as Government House. Its purpose was to lead a number of Indian boys between the ages of 8 and 18 years away from the influence and company of their own people. Then they were to be taught the ordinary branches of an English education, various occupations, and generally, to adopt the practices of civilized life. Later they could be expected to return to their own people and teach them the occupations they themselves had been taught.

The founding and development of this Industrial School was in the following wise: through out the summer and autumn of the year 1883, Mr. Hayter Reed, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, toured the Battleford district and proceeded to make the arrangements for opening such a school. It was to be one of four such schools established by the government in different parts of the Territories and was to be conducted under the auspices of the English Church. The internal economy of the institution was to be based

on the military plan and strict enforcement of the round of duties insisted upon.

By December of the same year the more remote preparations were complete and only the more proximate ones remained. Mr. Reed was indefatigable during the early days of December in taking care of these few remaining preparations and in getting the school in working order. On December 10, 1883, as already stated, the Industrial School was ready to be formally and duly opened with 12 pupils and additions expected in the near future.

It was the intention to limit the number of pupils to about thirty boys that first winter, and to increase it to one hundred in the spring. The pupils were largely selected amongst orphans and others who had no one to look after them, and were drawn from all parts of the Territories. From the onset, the chief efforts were directed to instructing youths in the English language and in breaking them into the civilized modes of life. The following year, however, work shops of various kinds were established and placed under the



The above picture, taken during Indian Industrial School days, shows several of the outlying buildings which, although relocated, are still to be found in use today on the grounds of the Scholasticate

charge of competent men who instructed the boys in the several trades. The ultimate intention was to train the youths in the more necessary trades so that they could in time establish themselves usefully amongst their own people.

Among the general rules laid down for the government of the institution was one prohibiting the friends of the pupils from visiting them except at stated intervals. The children were clothed and fed by the government, being required to do much of the work about the establishment themselves. In the dormitory each youth was provided with a separate bed; their meals were plain and sufficient. The lads were neatly and comfortably clad, and all other means were employed to make them as highly pleased as possible with the change in their condition and think that they were socially above their former blanketed and hut-smoked comrades. English only was to be spoken at the school.

The full staff of officers was not appointed before the opening, but Reverend Thomas Clarke was to be the superintendent and discharge the duties of school master for the time being. Mr. Timothy Chambers was elected agricultural instructor, while the matron, upon whom much depended, was not yet elected. The school was rationed by the Indian agent of the district, Mr. Reed, who also had general supervision of the institution.

The entire former Government House was not utilized for the purpose but only the lower story. Plans were made to have the building thoroughly overhauled and made habitable, which it never was in the past, for while it was the largest, it was without exception the worst constructed house in the vicinity. But notwithstanding all the difficulties, the "house on the hill" had a healthy start in becoming a thriving Indian Industrial School.

Two weeks after the school was opened Mrs. Tompkins of Duck Lake took on duties as matron. About the same time several new pupils were enrolled.

Active steps were taken in early May, 1884, to enlarge and complete the staff of the Indian Industrial School. As a result Mr. E. A. Nash and Mrs. Nash were appointed to the offices of assistant superintendent and matron, respectively. Furthermore white servants were introduced instead of native ones so that good examples of civilization could

be offered to the Indian youth. Upon the visit of the Lieutenant Governor, Edgar Dewdney, in May, 1884, the Old Government House was examined and instructions given to have it put on a proper footing by the appointment of a greater number of competent servants, and to have necessary repairs and improvements made upon the building itself. In fulfillment of these instructions it was planned to remove the entire siding of the house and have it replaced, and have the roof re-shingled, among other improvements. Due to certain technical difficulties only the more imperative improvements were due to be fulfilled in that year.

In the same year moves were taken to secure a constant supply of drinking water. As a consequence several wells were dug near the Industrial School, which provided for its needs. This no longer necessitated the tedious and difficult task of hauling water from the Battle River.

About the same time, occasion having arisen for securing a burial ground owing to the death of a pupil in the Industrial School, a plot of land lying immediately south of the school farm was selected and applied for as a grant from the government.

In October, 1884 several new scholars were added to the Industrial School.

By this time, judging from an article in the Saskatchewan Herald, dated December 12, 1884, (if worthy judgment could be made from such standards), the youths at the Industrial School had made much progress in adopting civilized ways.

"The youths in attendance at the Industrial School have already acquired some of the features of civilization supposed to be peculiar to institutions of learning. They break out of bounds, and in the dead of night, when they should be reposing in their little beds provided for them by a paternal government, amuse themselves and disturb the neighborhood by coasting on the roadway on the hill leading to the school."

What might have been a serious fire occurred at the school in November, 1884, when the facing of the fireplace in the principal's office became ignited. No harm, fortunately, was done and further danger from this source was averted by closing it up and substituting a stove as a means of heating the room.

On February 23, 1885, the Industrial School had another narrow escape from destruction by fire caused by a defective stovepipe. But fate was on its side as it proved to be so often on similar occasions in the future.



Staff and Students of the Indian Industrial School

In March of the year 1885, a blacksmith shop was erected near the Industrial School and plans were made for the addition of several other handicrafts to be taught at the establishment.

On the morning of April 5, 1885, the Industrial School stables were burned by the Indians. This proved to be the first event of a following series which destined to disorganize and almost stamp out this Industrial School. The school was immediately closed for repairs. With one exception the pupils finished their education and returned to their people or elsewhere.

In the meantime Government House was fortified and named Camp Otter to be occupied by troops during the Riel Rebellion. Large ovens were constructed among other facilities for the use of the chefs at Camp Otter.

The Industrial School was entirely disorganized by the outbreak of the Riel Rebellion, and considerable loss was sustained through destruction done to furniture and buildings.

In June of the same year, all the prisoners from the guardroom at the barracks at Fort Battleford were removed to the old Government House.

By the autumn of 1885, the rebellion had begun to subside, thus permitting Reverend Thomas Clarke to look forward and plan on returning to

old Government House to renew the activities of the dormant Industrial School whose pupils were having a protracted holiday.

Plans were made in the autumn of 1885 to thoroughly overhaul the Industrial School building and provide extra accommodation for the staff and pupils. New stables and outbuildings were to be erected to replace those destroyed by the Indians. It was intended to continue the flooring of the gallery across the council chamber, using the lower story thus made as a schoolroom and the upper one as a dormitory for the boys. The siding was to be taken off and the entire building sheeted with ship-lap boards, paper and new siding. Other improvements also were contemplated. The entire cost would be near seven or eight thousand dollars. In the meantime, until the repairs were made, Rev. Thomas Clarke and his pupils were forced to take up residence at another location. In December supplies arrived and repairs were begun on the old building.

The Industrial School received many new students in 1886.

Finally, in October of 1886, the plans for the improvement of Government House were brought to completion. It was designed to accommodate 30 boys and the same number of girls, with a full

corps of teachers and other officers. Both the exterior and interior of the building were greatly changed and improved. Two large annexes were built at the back of the house to contain the kitchen, laundry room and bathrooms. Numerous shops were built nearby to house the equipment for the various trades taught. The finished structure, from being one of the most uncomfortable, had been converted into one of the best finished and most comfortable ones in the Territories. Reverend Thomas Clarke, his staff and pupils resumed residence at the old Govt. House that same year. The Industrial School finally was back on its feet on a firm foundation and progressed by leaps and bounds.

A visitor's description in the Saskatchewan Herald, dated January 5, 1889, will give the reader an idea of the exterior appearance of the Industrial School at that time.

"First, then, we must cross the Battle River and ascend the deep slope of its valley by the road leading to Swift Current, the nearest station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that two hundred miles distant: and on reaching the top we see to the right a large two-story building, the residence of our registrar, and on the left a large white building, formerly used as Govt. House, but which has since been converted into the Industrial School. We turn off the road on the top of the hill and pass through a large gate in a neat wire fence (put up, as we are informed, by the boys) and enter the school grounds, passing a compact vegetable garden surrounded by palisading and trees planted last spring. We find the boys playing football on our left, and see farther on, the tennis court and swings for the girls.

The front of the building faces the North-East, and on entering we find ourselves in a lofty hall. On the left are the officers' quarters; facing us the girls' schoolroom; and on the right, the Principal's office and the passage into the kitchen and the employees' and pupils' dining rooms. Opening from the latter is the schoolroom — a light, well-ventilated and comfortable room with blackboards on two sides and conveniently furnished."

On January 14, 1888, the telephone line to the telegraph office was completed and the School was in direct telephone communication with that office.

In June, 1889, Rt. Hon. Joseph Royal, Governor-General, paid a visit to the Industrial School and inspected the entire building. He was highly pleased with what he witnessed of the institution and enjoyed the view to be had from the highest part of the building. The Sask. Herald of that time reports the scene as being one of such beau-

ty and breadth that it would well repay one going a long way to see it.

Again, in the autumn of this year, major improvements and construction on the Industrial Building were completed. The principal addition consisted of an east wing to the main building, of a height to correspond with it, and measuring 40 by 42 feet. Rising above a basement wall of nine feet in the clear, it was divided into two stories and an attic. Behind this a kitchen, 20 by 32 feet, with a cellar underneath. The ground floor of the building was arranged as dining and sewing room for the girls and a room for the teachers. On the second floor were the dormitories for the girls and female teachers, with the additional dormitories in the attic. The first floor of the building in the rear was used as a kitchen and second floor as bath and washrooms. The cellar was 12 by 18 feet and had a well in it. All necessary precautions were taken for fire-fighting and escape exits. An abundant supply of water was secured from several wells conveniently situated near the building. The heating system was completely changed to a more efficient one.

On August 27, 1889, an interesting ceremony took place at the Industrial School, when the cornerstone of the new wing was laid. The stone which simply bore the date 1889 A.D., was laid by Mrs. Antrobus with the usual formalities. The trowel used was a silver one with an ivory handle, which had been procured especially for the occasion. The stone having been laid, the honorary party withdrew to the schoolroom for a formal gathering. In the cavity of the stone was placed an hermetically sealed stone jar containing the following: map of Battleford land district; plan of townsite of South Battleford; roll of officers and pupils and a copy of Standing Orders of the Industrial School; copies of the "Indian Herald"; copies of the "Saskatchewan Herald" of July 16th, August 7th, 21st, and 28th, 1889; "Our Forest Children", June 1889, and "The Red Man", August 1889.

The pupils took part in many social activities. Two of their most favored were playing cricket with the neighboring town team and giving local exhibitions of their musical talent which was organized into their own brass band.

The enlargement of the institution was completed in 1890. The interior arrangements were such as to afford accommodation for forty additional pupils. The new part of the building was

to be devoted to the girls' department exclusively. The dining hall was perhaps the finest room in the district, both for size and taste in finish. The wainscoting and stairway were grained and varnished, and the pillars that supported the roof beautifully done in imitation of marble.

A report in the Herald from the July 30th issue concerning other projects reads as follows:

"The lumber is being hauled for the erection of a residence for the Principal of the Industrial School. It will be built on a line with and to the west of the school, facing the river. A laundry, 20 by 30 feet, two stories high, will also be built near the bakery and perhaps an addition will be made to the new wing of the school.

Large tanks will be constructed in the highest portions of the building, and a windmill put up to raise the water into them. A recreation room and a gymnasium will also be built to afford pleasant quarters and means of amusements during the months when outdoor play cannot be indulged in. The intention of the Department is to make the school as much like home as possible, and to provide pleasant and innocent means of passing spare time."

In February of 1891, thirty-seven boys from the eastern reserves were added to the enrollment. Within a year, fifty-six new pupils were added. At the time, the following number of children were being instructed in the various branches of the industry: blacksmith, 16; carpenters, 16; farmers, 16; printers, 2; shoemakers, 4; teachers, 2.

In June of the same year, another building was erected; it was 22 by 50 feet in size, and two stories high. The lower story was to be used as a blacksmith shop, while the upper as a boot and shoe and paint shop.

The pupils were not lacking in the literary field either, for the first number of "The Guide", a semi-monthly paper, was issued from the printing office of the Industrial School at the end of June, 1892.

As could be expected, not everyone was satisfied with life at the School. This is evident from the fact that on January 24th, 1893, a small-sized revolt took place, headed and carried out by William Hope, one of the strongest of the farm boys. Prompted by ill-will against Alfred MacDonald, farming instructor, Hope took him unaware in the stables and inflicted serious wounds on his head and face. Mr. Gatley, carpenter, came to discover the cause of the commotion and Hope struck him in the face with something that made a deep, clean-cut gash. Just then Mr. Berg,

blacksmith, entered and responded to Hope's attack by promptly knocking him down and making him a prisoner. The latter was taken before Inspector Howe and, the assaults being proved, was sentenced to three months hard labor.

As soon as the weather settled in April, 1893, work was begun on the construction of a new stable, sheep-house, pig-pens, and other out-buildings.

Thus, these were the various activities carried on at the Industrial School during the first ten years of its development. Therefore, on November 10th, 1893, the tenth anniversary of the school and the completion of the recreation room were celebrated by a musical and literary entertainment conducted by the staff and pupils. A comparison between the scholars then and on the opening of the school presents a vastly different appearance; the school and its surroundings also portrayed a great change.

On July 1st, 1894, the Industrial School underwent a remarkable change in its management. From thenceforth, it was to be conducted under the "per capita" system instead of as a Government institution as it had been previously. No change was made in the staff or in the methods employed for the training and education of the pupils. The workshops continued and every effort was made to assure the self-support of each industry.

The 12th of August caused some excitement when the coal in a shed attached to the building caught fire due to spontaneous combustion. The Police were called upon to check the blaze, and did so by carrying the coal out in buckets. Another fire broke out on August 20th in a shed containing one hundred tons of coal. Police worked again until the fire was checked.

At the end of January, 1895, Reverend Thomas Clarke departed, after resigning from his office of principalship, which he had held since he founded the school twelve years previously. The vacant office was filled in March by Reverend E. K. Matheson, of Onion Lake.

Another important change in the management was brought about when on July 1st, 1895, the school passed out of direct Government control to the Church of England authorities, who would conduct it on the "per capita" system. With this change went out of existence the only school conducted exclusively by the Indian Department, although they still had control of the policy un-

der which it would be conducted, while being free from looking after the details.

On September 4th, the carpet was rolled out for the visit of Sir McKenzie Bowell, the Prime Minister, and several other distinguished officials. Sir McKenzie Bowell was the first Prime Minister of Canada to visit the place.

In June of the following year, an interesting event took place when two of the senior pupils, John Wright and Sarah Banks, were married. This was the first marriage that had taken place in the institution.

Within the next few months, a program of extensive development went into effect. This included the construction of a dairy, a hen-house, and the digging of a well at the piggery.

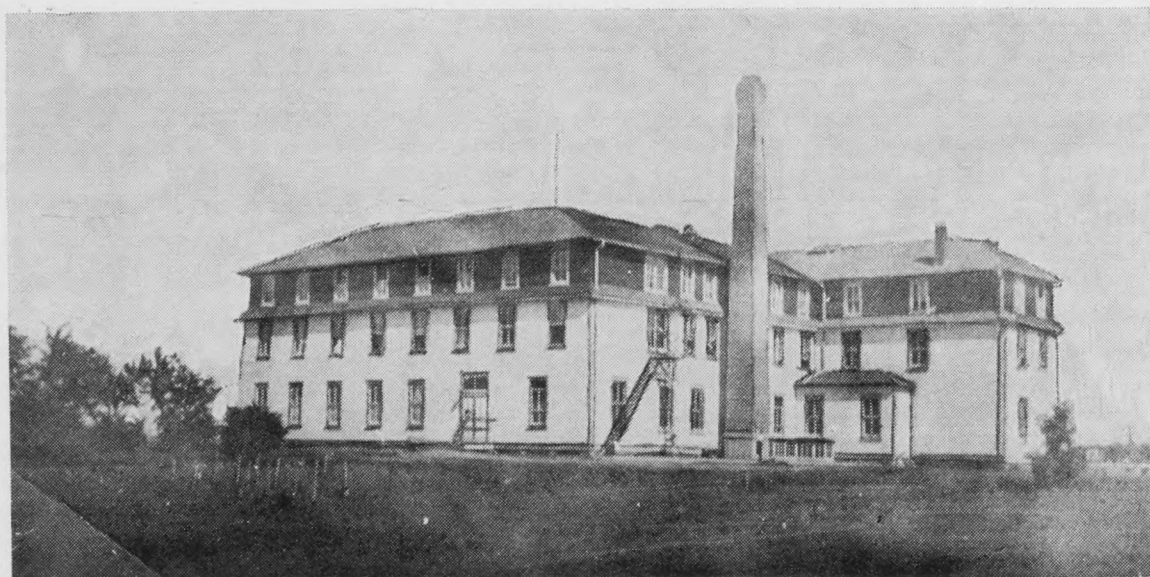
Another haphazard fire in December, 1902, destroyed the laundry room together with all its contents. The building was isolated and fortunately, the little wind there was blew the sparks away from the rest of the establishment. The loss, on which there was no insurance, amounted to about two thousand dollars.

A veil of mourning overshadowed the school when the wife of Reverend E. K. Matheson passed away on May 24th, 1903. About two years later the Principal married again; the bride was Miss Eleanor Shepperd of Onion Lake.

The welcome mat was again spread in August 1905. This time, the occasion was the visit of ex Lt. Gov. Laird.

June 1, 1914, marked the close of the Indian Industrial School. A system of improved schools had been inaugurated on the reserves; therefore the pupils of Red Pheasant Reserve returned thither. In conclusion, it may be said that the school served its purpose and produced remarkable results. A quotation (of Ruskin) which was printed in one of "The Guide" issues seems to indicate the aim of the institution: "Education makes a man know what he knew not, that he may be what he was not — become better ourselves and make others better."

- Bro. E. Pasloske '63



The House as it appeared during the tenure of the Seventh-Day Adventists. Note the addition of a top story and the change in roof design. The numerous chimneys too (seen in the pictures on pages 11 and 13) have been replaced by a central heating unit

Adventist Academy

After the Anglican Industrial School closed down in 1914 there was a period of two years during which the property and buildings were not used. In 1916 the Seventh-Day Adventists, a religious denomination, represented by A. C. Gilbert, their president, sought a government lease for the buildings and adjacent property. A lease was first granted for a period of ten years which included only the buildings; later the lease was extended to include both property and buildings for a period of twenty-one years beginning September 1, 1915. Later the Seventh-Day Adventists, feeling the insecurity of their large investments, made application to buy the buildings and property. After some reluctance on the part of the government the purchase was made for \$10,554 in July of 1927. Before the purchase was made, during the period of the twenty-one years lease, a small sum of \$4,000 was given to the association of S.D.A. by the government to cover the cost of required repairs. It was supposed that this allotment would amply suffice to put the house back "in hospitable condition". By October of 1916 the repairs had already reached \$13,000; by 1925 \$53,000 had been expended.

The Saskatchewan Herald, writing on the Institution in 1916 has this to say concerning the improvements made:

"A. C. Gilbert, President of the Saskatchewan Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventists, was in town during the latter part of the last week to see how work on the buildings was progressing, and bearing plans of the extensive alterations to be made. We were privileged to see these plans and they show that large amounts of money are shortly to be spent in making the Battleford Academy of the Seventh-Day Adventists a very creditable institution for the town of Battleford.

All the old plastering is being torn off and the building relathed and plastered, this alone requiring forty-two tons of hard wall plaster. All the flooring is being torn up and replaced with new, and several

of the small rooms are being dispensed with, and partitions being torn out to increase the size of the dormitories and these in turn are being divided up into cubicles for two students each, the size averaging nine by sixteen feet. The small rooms to the left of the main entrance are being merged into the main dining room which will when completed be forty feet square.

The first floor is for the young ladies and the top floor the young men. There will be bath rooms and all sanitary conveniences on each floor, and water-works and sewer plant will be installed.

The building will be heated by steam, a two boiler, one hundred horsepower heating plant now being installed. The top floor which is low and has several dormer doors, is to be made exactly similar to the floor below. To accomplish this the dormer windows are being removed and the whole roof being raised about four feet, with casement windows inserted the whole way round under the eaves. It is thought that this will give a decided improvement in appearance. They anticipate by fall to be in a position to accommodate a hundred and twenty-five pupils." (*Vol. 38, no. 3, Jan. 20 1916, page 1, col. 4*)

Writing in April of the same year the Saskatchewan Herald mentions the expenses for electricity:

"The light committee reported that Councilor Dobree, Secretary Adams and the electrician Goodspeed had met representatives of the S.D.A. and discussed the supply of electrical energy. It was estimated that the pole line would cost \$1,000 but it was explained that the town was financially unable to undertake the construction. It was suggested, however, that the conference might finance the extension, that the town would supply energy at eleven cents per kilowatt, subject to a discount of twenty percent for prompt payment in cash. Cost of the energy and the line was to be paid in cash and the balance applied in repayment of the advance. The Conference Committee took the suggestion under advisement and would notify the Committee later of their decision. — Adopted. (*Vol. 38, no. 15, April, 1916, page 1, col. 1*)

The history of the Institution is a narration of chronological events buried in the echoes of yes-

terday. Taken by themselves these facts fail to bring out the human interest stories of the people with whom they were associated. This can be very clearly seen for example in the repairing of the Institution. It was a project which not only involved the staff and student body of the Academy, but also the folk of the town. Committees were formed to supervise and plan the various repairs. One committee was charged with the repairing of the basement, (there, workers were the boys of the Academy). Another with the raising of the roof. Still another committee laid plans for a new chimney. Concerning this latter item on the repairing agenda, one source relates that the Chimney Committee met with some difficulty. They (the members of the committee) were at loggerheads as to what height the chimney should be. The votes tallied equal on both the "ayes" and "nays", one group preferring 65 feet in length, the other 55 feet. D. D. Heufeld suggested a compromise with a 60 feet proposal and all agreed.

Concerning the work, the same source relates that most of the work was engineered by the staff and student body. The Academy itself operated on this basis. To be accepted as a scholar the student must agree to spend a minimum of two and a half hours a day at manual labor. Students who worked longer hours were paid. Additional help was hired at \$2.50 a day. The prominent figures who supervised the improvements were A. C. Gilbert, D.D. Heufeld, Henry Wall and H. S. Shaw.

On August 21, 1920 the Saskatchewan Herald carried an article on the Battleford Academy which is worth transcribing in its entirety. It

renders an interesting account of the thriving life of the Academy.

"The Battleford Academy conducted under the auspices of the Seventh-Day Adventists, is located on the south bank of the Battle River just one and a half miles from the old town. The site is that where the Territorial Government headquarters establishment was in 1876, and afterwards the Indian Industrial School until secured by the present management.

The Academy opened November 1, 1916, and the first year had an enrollment of 114 students. The enrollment of the year just closed was 165. The students come from all parts of Saskatchewan and a few from Manitoba. Those accepted are mostly above fourteen years. A good class of young people attend and are of different nationalities. As many as fourteen different languages have been represented at the school.

The common branches are taught and those who pass the eighth grade at the Academy, are encouraged to take the Provincial examination. Then in addition to the studies taught in the public and high schools of the provinces, the Bible is taught in four parts, History of the Old Testament, the New Testament, Bible Doctrines and Bible Prophecies. This with Church History and History of Mission Fields as they may be called.

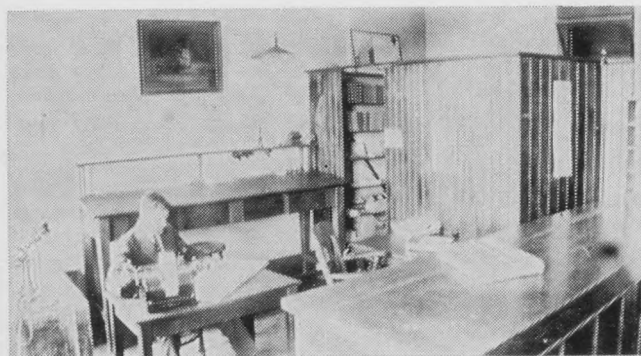
The object of the school is to hold up those principles that will be an aid in the harmonious development of the students who attend; the training of the mind, the fitting of the hand in manual exercise, and the culture of the soul in the teaching and practice of virtue.

Only those teachers who give evidence of being Christians are employed. The students who matriculate, most of whom are conscientious, pledge themselves to abide by the rules and regulations of the school; consequently the moral tone of the institution is good.

Over 100 young men and women board and room in the large building, under the management of the faculty and some live in the settlement adjoining. The rules governing the association of young men and women are strict and yet reasonable.

The large dining room of the Academy accommodates over 150, and to this place the students assemble three times a day to dine and enjoy each other's association. The meals are served on the cafeteria plan and the food carried to the table assigned by the matron to both young men and women.

The rising bell rings at 5:30 a.m. The time intervening between that and 6:45 a.m. may be used for study or religious exercises. Breakfast is served at 7.00. And at 8:00 the classwork begins and continues until 1:00 p.m. Dinner is served at 1:15. The afternoon is free for manual labor of different kinds, and most of the students work. In fact almost all the work about the institution is done by the students. No extra help besides the faculty is employed and the manual labor is done by teachers and students.



Mr. Elstrom, Secretary-Treasurer of the Adventist Academy. The above picture was taken in what is now the bursar's office

This year a class of twelve graduated in the academy course. Some of these contemplate advanced work in medical missionary lines, some will teach and again others have been called to work in foreign fields, China, South Africa and India. And not all who attend are of the S.D.A. faith, however, those who are not seem to feel at home, abide by the rules as conscientiously as others and are welcome.

This institution is only one of many, conducted by the S.D.A. denomination in the U.S.A., Canada etc. The methods of education are about the same in all their schools. The common studies that develop practical men and women are given full consideration but the Scripture is given the first place as the foundation of all truth and true education." (*Sask. Her. Vol. 42, no. 34, Aug. 21, 1920*)

"The staff and pupils of the Battleford Academy gave a concert on Tuesday evening in the community theatre in aid of the municipal hospital scheme. The program consisted of anthems, quartettes, solos, readings and recitations. The entertainment was highly appreciated by the audience and showed that there are some talented musicians and vocalists at the Academy." (*Sask. Her. Vol. 41, no. 5, April, 1919, p. 8, col. 3*)

A highlight event in later years at the Battleford Academy was on the occasion of the dedication and unveiling of a tablet erected on the wall of the sessions room used by the North West Council in 1878. A short write-up of the event appeared at the time in the Saskatchewan Herald:

"The afternoon's proceedings opened with O Canada after which Dr. Magee, retiring president of the Teachers' Association placed the tablet in the keeping of the Historical Society and in doing so said that in placing the tablet on the wall of the room in which the fathers had laid deep the foundations of the government of the Prairie Provinces, we are placing the same before our youth, an ideal towards which they may strive to the betterment of themselves and their country. Mr. Atkinson, President of the Historical Society accepted the tablet and requested Mr. D. M. Finlayson, M.P. a pioneer of 1879 to unveil it. 'The Land of Maple' was then sung. Mr. Atkinson in an interesting address on the 'early work of the North West Council', first traced the history of the building from the time of its erection in 1876 to the present time. Professor Morton of the University of Saskatchewan delivered a tribute to the men of the Council and their work, after which the singing of a verse of the national anthem brought the ceremony to a close." (*Sask. Her. Vol. 49, no. 42, Oct. 22, 1927, p. 1, col. 4, 5*)

In a word the Battleford Academy was held in high repute. It operated on the best recognized academic standards of its day. It produced numerous missionaries, doctors, nurses and teachers.

In 1931 the Academy conducted under the auspices of the Seventh-Day Adventists closed down.

This religious denomination whose purpose was to educate young people and train missionaries, with other similar institutions both in Manitoba and Alberta, combined the resources of the Academy and their house in Manitoba to concentrate their efforts at Lacombe, Alberta. It was at this time that the Oblates of Mary Immaculate bought from them the buildings and property.

Bro. W. Rieger '58

The tablet presented by the teachers of the Battlefords' districts to the Canadian N.W. Historical Society has the following inscription:

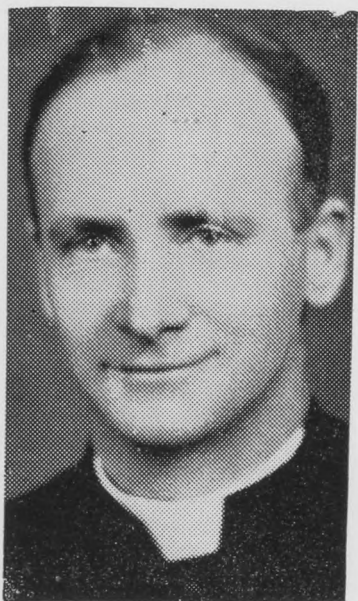
**North-West Council
Battleford
July 10, 1878 to June 11, 1881
Sessions 2-3,4
Laird — Ryan — Richardson
Breland — Macleod — Clarke
Forget
Presented by the teachers
of the Battlefords to
C. N. W. Hist. Society
Oct. 21, 1927**



The Academy dining room. A partition now divides this room into two units: the community refectory and the scholastic reading room

St. Charles Scholasticate

ALREADY in 1928 there was question of the Oblates of St. Mary's Province purchasing a building suitable for a Juniorate, closer to St. Joseph's Colony, which is situated in the western part of the Saskatoon Diocese. It is true that from 1926 they had been conducting St. Paul's College in Winnipeg. However during the depression the question became more acute due to the long distance the boys would have to travel.



V. Rev. Thos. Schnerch, O.M.I.

One day Rev. Fr. Thomas Schnerch, Provincial of St. Mary's Province, heard that a High School at Battleford might be had at a low price. Fr. Schnerch soon set out for Battleford to investigate. While there, a certain Mr. Lange incidentally remarked, that up on the hill two miles south of Battleford was a fine place. This was the site of the old Govern-

ment Buildings of the North West Territories. It was an ideal location, but at that time it was in the hands of the Seventh-Day Adventists and at the moment, not for sale.

In the Spring of 1931 it was decided to give up St. Paul's College. Shortly after, Mr. Lange in-

formed Fr. Schnerch that the Seventh-Day Adventists were asking \$40,000 for the buildings and the surrounding property. Considering this more than the Oblate Fathers wanted to put forth, Fr. Schnerch offered them \$25,000 cash.

After some deliberation, on Oct. 9, 1931, Father Provincial received the following telegram: "Your offer of \$25,000 for school property with the exceptions as agreed upon accepted" — signed: Mr. Balmer. Once more the historic House on the Hill changes hands. Now it is destined to serve the twofold purpose as Scholasticate and Juniorate.

No sooner had Father Provincial received the good tidings than he made haste to send Bros. Schumacher and Bregula to Battleford as trail blazers. They were the first Oblate occupants of this memorable place. On Nov. 18, Fr. Peter Riffel joined the Brothers, staying on at the house to administer to the spiritual needs of the Lay Brothers. Two days later Bro. Klinkenberg arrived. He had stayed on to pack all the belongings at St. Paul's and ship them to Battleford.

During the first winter Bro. Bregula was chiefly occupied with cooking.

Besides the general maintenance and repairing, Fr. Riffel, Bros. Schumacher and Klinkenberg made several changes in the layout of the rooms also making plans for the more extensive renovations which would take place after the arrival of a carload of lumber which was due in February.

With the arrival of the lumber, Bro. Schumacher began changing the old auditorium into a room suitable for a chapel. The altars, benches and many other decorations are still the original work of this talented Brother. The work in the other parts of the house were undertaken by Bro. Klinkenberg.

1932

March 1932 begins the gradual dribbling in of Gatherers, Scholastics, Brothers and Sisters who will serve as the pioneering group for the new institution. Rev. Fr. Emil Twardochleb came from Terrobert to replace Fr. P. Riffel.

May 20, Rev. Fr. Frank Plischke arrives to take over the duties of Bursar.

May 24, Bro. Adolph Weiss comes from St. Charles, Man.

June 6, brought its share of excitement when Sisters Philomena, Frances, Johanna, Catherine, Magdalena and Hycinth of the order of St. Elizabeth make their debut. Arriving from Scott they have five truckloads of belongings, including a cow with calf, and some chickens.

Bros. George Walliser and Joseph Warnke were the first Scholastics to arrive from St. Charles. They were just in time to help out during the first retreat that the Oblates Fathers of St. Mary's Province held at the Scholasticate. The retreat began on June 20th, and was preached by Rev. Fr. Joseph Schneider.

July 11 - the second group of Scholastics coming from St. Charles were: Bros. P. Klita, F. Hermann, A. Riffel. The following week Bros. H. Loran, J. Boser, C. Kinderwater and C. Prothman reinforce the Scholastic ranks.

Aug. 22 - Fr. N. Feist, who had made his Scholastic studies in Rome, takes a position on the teaching staff.

Aug. 24 - Fr. Ackerman, Bros. Kucharski and A. Kosolofski arrive by car from St. Charles, and the following day Fr. P. Leibel arrives. Fr. J. Simon arrives from Rome on the 30th. And with the arrival of Fr. Joseph Schneider from Denzil to take over duties as acting Superior until Fr. T. Schnersch returns from the General Chapter, we have the completion of the first staff of professors.

Sept. 10 was the official opening of the first school term in the new Oblate House of Studies. The student body counted 17 Scholastics and 22 Juniors.

Sept. 16 - His Excellency Bishop Prud'homme conferred the first two minor orders on Bro. Loran and blessed the house.

An early snow in Oct. occasioned the choosing of a rink site. The Scholastics and Juniors began working at it immediately.

Fr. Schnersch returns in November, taking over his double duty as Provincial and Superior of the house.

Nov. 28 - Joseph Uebel a postulant for the Lay Brothers, arrives from Luseland.

1933

March 4 - The newly elected Superior General, the Most Rev. Theodore Labouré, pays a visit to his newest and most northerly Scholasticate and Juniorate.

Aug. 7-12 - Forty-six seculars including His Excellency Bishop Prud'homme make their retreat.

Aug. 18 - The Scholastic Brothers C. Klein, L. Engel, V. Fix, J. Fetsch and Bro. Anton Zisper arrive from the Novitiate.

Sept. 30 - After having organized a drive to get cattle from the colony, Fr. Hubbert arrives at the head of a herd of forty beef.

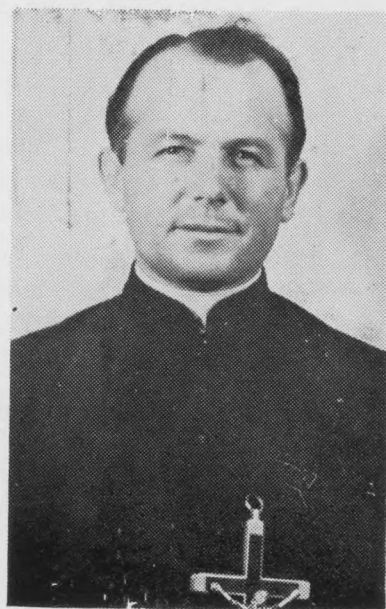
1934

Fr. Noah Warnke was appointed assistant-bursar. Depression had firmly set its teeth, consequently Father was often called upon to make a trip to the colony, Regina, or his own home town, Sedley, always returning with the charitable fruits of some benefactors. Frequently during those early thirties, we had to rely on some charitable souls who helped immensely to keep the proverbial "wolf" from our doors.

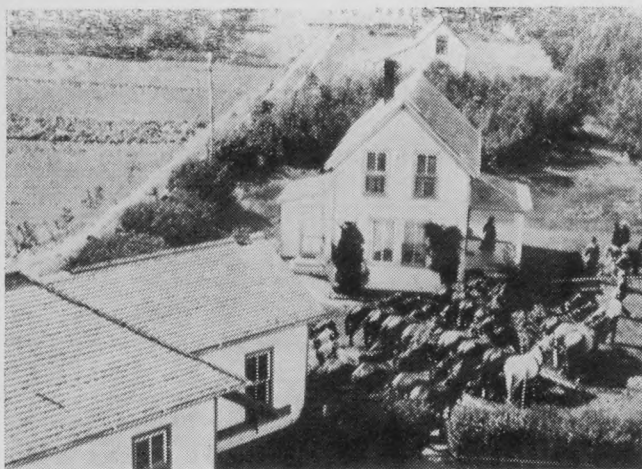
July 28 - It was announced that Fr. N. Feist was appointed Superior, thus taking some of the load off Fr. Schnersch's shoulders.

July 4 - A contractor began to move a house, which would serve as the Sisters' Residence. His wages were the old Chevrolet car.

Aug. - The Scholastics go to camp for the first time.



V. Rev. N. Feist, O.M.I.



Campus buildings are rearranged. The units seen above were joined to become the Sisters' house

Sept. 10 – Classes begin today. The four new Fathers on the staff are Frs. Switallo and Kuckartz, who have just completed their studies in Rome, and Frs. N. Warnke and F. Kwiatkowski who are graduates of this house.

Dec. 21 – At the Pontifical High Mass, Bishop Prud'homme conferred the Priesthood on Bro. Loran. The newly ordained was the first to receive all his Orders at the new Scholasticate.

1935

April 27 – On hearing of the death of Fr. A. Kim a site was chosen for the cemetery.

May 1 – The tradition arose of keeping this day as Superior's Day.

May – Fr. Warnke buys three good yearling heifers for \$60.00. Fr. Kuckartz tries his luck at raising chickens. Results were — 115 chicks from 190 eggs. Father receives 450 more chickens when Bros. C. Klein and J. Boser return from the colony.

Sept. 18 – Opening of the new School Year. Frs. N. Warnke and F. Kwiatkowski have received new obediences. Fr. Loran is a new member on the staff.

Sept. 29 – Once again we have a visit from Most Rev. Theodore Labouré. Before giving the "Deo Gratias" at supper he congratulated the Scholastics on their Gregorian Chant, conducted by Fr. Switallo.

Oct. 4 – After a tiring trip the Lay Brothers return from the colony with 10 head of cattle and some geese and ducks.

Dec. 8 – The boys are decked out in their new flashy hockey uniforms. Under Fr. Simon's capable direction there has been a good team organized. A league was formed with Battleford and North Battleford Collegiates.

1936

There has been a "flu" spreading around the country. Many of the Fathers, Scholastics and boys had a touch of it.

March 16 – Hockey team goes through the season undefeated, winning the Garrioch Trophy donated by Dr. Garrioch of North Battleford.

There have been many severe dust storms on this sandhill during the spring and summer months. The crops were a complete failure. With permission from the Provincial Administration Fr. Emil begins a charity drive for funds.

Frs. G. Walliser and P. Klita are new additions to the staff as the new term gets underway.

Oct. 12 – Bro. Klinkenberg, who had been with this house from the beginning, dies quite suddenly in the Macklin hospital.

1937

January – Amongst all these trying days, there is something that brings music to our ears, there is a new Marconi radio purchased by the house.

February – A mild epidemic of the "flu" touches almost everybody. The water situation becomes so critical that all the water for the cattle and the flooding of the rink has to be hauled from the river by team and tank.

July and Aug. – A repetition of last year's dust storms. Since the crops are very poor, Russian thistle is the main food supply for the cattle.

September – With the initiation of another term we have Frs. H. Krawitz, A. Riffel, J. Boser, J. Walliser and C. Prothman named to the professional staff. Frs. H. Loran, G. Walliser and P. Klita receive new obediences.

Oct. 3 – Some of the Lay Brothers go all the way up to Meadow Lake to bale hay.

1938

April 26 – The Juniors put on a musical concert at Battleford.

May – The old House begins to take on a new look as two of the Lay Brothers begin painting

A new road leading up to the house and two rows of maples planted by Bro. Joseph Warnke and the "Provincial Highway" leading up to the cemetery has also improved the landscape.

May 31 - The Scholastics sang and served Mass at the consecration of Bishop Duprat O.P.

September - During a visit to Battleford the Honorable A. P. McNab, Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, paid a visit to the historic old Parliament Buildings. He stood and chatted in the room that was once occupied by Lieutenant Governor Laird of honored memory half a century ago. He also commended the College choir and the Oblate Fathers for the outstanding contributions they have made to the progress and development of Western Canada.

Sept. 16. Classes begin. Fr. F. Hermann replaces Fr. J. Boser and Fr. Emil.

October - Frs. L. Engel and Smith return from Poland where they have been studying for the past two years. The war seemed threatening already.

1939

June 3 - Five Fathers go to Saskatoon to see Their Majesties who are touring Canada.

Sept. 1 - England and France declare war on Germany the same evening the Scholastics begin their annual retreat. . . The best crop in years!

Sept. 13 - Classes are off to another start. This year Fr. L. Engel and Fr. C. Klein join the staff. Fr. Krawitz receives a new obedience to the Marian Press in Regina.

Oct. 5, marks a big day for the farm: they sold six horses and bought the first tractor.

1940

Jan. 8- Fr. Klita visits the Scholasticate after his escape from Poland and lectures to the Scholastics on his interesting experiences.

Jan. 25- Fr. J. Bokenfohr was appointed Provincial.

March 7 - For the benefit of the "Patriotic League" of Battleford the Scholastics stage a dramatic production entitled "The Yellow Shadow".

March 11 - The Juniors' hockey team has continued with their usual success. They captured the Garrioch Trophy for the third successive year and a cup for five successive years.

April 11 - The weather takes a cold dip. Since there is neither coal nor wood in the house the temperature therein hovers at about 40 degrees - rather frigid for study isn't it?

July and August - Most of the Brothers are occupied in the construction of the new cow barn. Father Feist is reappointed for another year.

October - The school year commences with Frs. Funke and Fix as new professors.

1941

February - The "flu" hits harder than usual.

Jan. 28 - A letter from the Provincial announced that Fr. Feist had been reappointed for a third term.

May 11 - The band, under the direction of Fr. Walliser, gave a performance at Grosswerder.

May. - The Juniors' dramatic society also toured in response to the pleas from the colony with their play, after the initial showing in Battleford.

Aug. - At the close of the Fathers' retreat Fr. Switallo was officially appointed Superior of the community.

October - Launching into this academic year we find Fr. Ackermann back with us. Fr. J. Sluga who belonged to the Ruthenian Rite, also takes on the duties of professor. New obediences go to Frs. Funke, N. Feist, Plischke and Prothman.



V. Rev. J. Switallo, O.M.I.

Serious attempts are made to overcome the acute water shortage. Mr. Cowley was advised to dig deeper in the old well. After a good amount had been spent with meager signs for the better, Mr. Cowley suggested trying another place. He chose a spot in a coulee down by the old root cellar. He began digging, but he had no small amount of trouble. Striking "sea mud" at 12 ft. slowed them down considerably. However, by the end of November two wells, the one producing 5000 gallons, the other 2000, were completed as

far as weather conditions would permit. Further work on the water pressure system resumed the next spring.

December - Toward the end of the month the new barn was completed and put into use. Thanks to the Provincial Administration two milking machines are purchased. This will give the Brothers' arms a well needed rest, for it is no mean task to pail 20 cows morning and night.

1942

Jan. 28 - St. Thomas College entertained the Wilkie Hockey Team who were guests for supper and lunch.

April 1 - The pig population increased tremendously when a sow gave birth to 19 young.

April 29 - Fr. Rousseau O.M.I., Procurator General, arrived to make a Canonical Visitation. On his visit out to the Brothers' Summer Camp he remarked that it was rather primitive. Many Brothers could have added "and mighty cool sleeping around the latter part of August."

May 12 - Rev. Fr. Rousseau was celebrant at the High Mass offered in honor of Bro. Schumacher's Golden Jubilee of Oblation.

June 18 - Dorosz Bros., contractors from Regina, moved in to lay the pipe line for our new water system.

July 4 - Mr. List and four workers arrive to begin building the reservoir.

Aug. 1 - We see the water system nearing completion as they finish running the cement for the pump house.

Aug. 13 - "Gaudeamus" at 7:30 tonight as the first water from the new wells reaches the house. We certainly owe thanks to God and to those concerned in this successful project.

September - Construction begins on the new chicken coop. Crops were excellent. With the start of classes there are three new Fathers on the staff, namely Fr. Stocker, Fr. Engele and Fr. J. Warnke. Philosophers find a change in their course, for it was decided to take the same course as the University of Ottawa so that the Philosophers could write their examinations with a view towards obtaining their B.A.

Oct. 31 - Arrival of Bro. Kaintoch who will remain with us.

1943

January - St. Thomas Hockey Team goes to Prince Albert and defeats an "all-star" juvenile team twice. Several of the Juniors are taking C.O.T.C. Army training twice a week.

Mar. 21 - In view of getting sufficient money to build a new rink, Fr. Kuckartz raffled off a radio clearing \$256.60.

May 3 - Our gratitude to Mr. Stewart of Battleford who levelled off the Juniors' playground gratis.

July - The Scholastics tore down the old barn in the corner of the rink and Joy's butcher shop in Battleford, getting enough lumber to burn in a new pig barn.

Oct. 1 - Bishop Trocellier arrives with an Eskimo boy, Thomas Aneroluk. He comes from Coppermine on the Arctic Coast and he has been ten years on the way.

Oct. 7 - With classes underway, the Juniors begin immediately on the new rink. Fr. Bermejo is the only new staff member.

Since the beginning of the Oblate House Studies there have been 246 Juniors. Twenty-seven have reached the Scholasticate. Thirty-three different Fathers have served on the staff. At present there are 6 Lay Brothers to take care of the maintenance of the house and farm. Nine Sisters attend to the kitchen and laundry.

Dec. 8 - After the morning Solemnities in honor of the Immaculate Conception, the new rink is used for the first time.

1944

May 5 - The Honorable Mr. Patterson, Premier of Saskatchewan is received by Father Superior. He pays a short visit to the Fathers and then to the Juniors in their respective classrooms.

June 18 - The Battle River floods, submerging most of our hay slough with 2 to 3 feet of water.

July - The constructors set to work again. The results are a new truck garage, a blacksmith shop and a new wooden floor in the kitchen.

October - Crops were favorable, although it was a late fall. Fr. Herter and Fr. Nadeau (of the Canada East Province) join the staff.

Oct. 14 - About 25 boys give Mr. Hal Klink hand at picking potatoes.

ec. 16 - Fr. Lessard's cheekbone gave way to c. Studer's head in a collision on the rink.

December - During the Christmas holidays the Scholastics remove the old laundry equipment, installing the second-hand machines acquired from the Provincial Hospital. Miner's Construction was also laying the linoleum in the chapel and the corridors.

1945

Our faithful nuns and the whole community were grieved at the sudden death of Sister Stephanie. She fell sick during Mass. Father Herter, their confessor, heard her confession, gave her Extreme Unction and Holy Viaticum. The doctor came and ordered her to the hospital. She died 11.25 A.M.

April - The Scholastics remove the trees in front of the house in preparation of the land-levelling and construction of a new road leading up to the house from No. 5 Highway. Mr. Stewart is the contractor, Mr. Stevenson of the Dept. of Highways surveyed the road and Mr. Codronne of the Prov. Hospital landscaped the property. This project not only improved the road, but also opened a grand panoramic view in front of the house.



Constructing the present driveway

July - The "eager beavers" have constructed a machine shed.

Aug. 16 - Some remark that the meals are too hot. That is probably due to the new 1900 lbs. stove that has just been installed.

Sept. 24, begins the trek through another Scholastic year. Fr. Alphonse Prince, Battleford's first priest, stays on after his Scholasticate to bolster up the teaching staff.

Dec. 7 - The Scholastics stage an interesting academy in honor of Our Lady of the Snows.

Dec. 8 - Fr. Superior blesses the Shrine and picture of Our Lady of the Snows and the novena prayers are said for the first time.

Dec. 20 - For the past three days the Theologians have been having a "Disputatio" in their dogma class on predestination and its various aspects. On this the last day the Philosophers and their professors were also present.

1946

Negotiations for a drive to raise funds to build a new Juniorate begin. Fr. Simon leaves for Prince Albert to see the Bishop and from there goes to Regina to take up his work in connection with the Oblate College Drive.

May 2 - The Juniors staged a play "Room Service" putting on a good performance before a packed hall.

May 22 - Theologians tear down the old pig barn, re-using the lumber for a granary.

May 26 - With the launching of the College Drive most of the Fathers go out to our parishes for an exchange of pulpits.

June 10 - Miner's Construction begin stucco work on the Sisters' residence.

Sept. 17 - Launching of the College Drive in the Prince Albert Diocese occasions a banquet for all the priests of the district.

October - The staff acquires new help in the person of Fr. E. Lequiea and Bro. L. Seewaldt.

Nov. 22 - The Rt. Honorable Sir Vincent Massey and Mrs. Massey pay a visit.

1947

Jan. 24 - St. Thomas Hockey Team takes to the air, destination Prince Albert. Both the game and trip were a success.

May 28 - Severe frost claims heavy damage in the gardens.

June 2 - The new S.T.C. grounds are leveled in North Battleford.

June 5 - Colonel Morton, grandson of Colonel Otter of Cutknife fame, took the salute at the annual cadet inspection. Although there was a

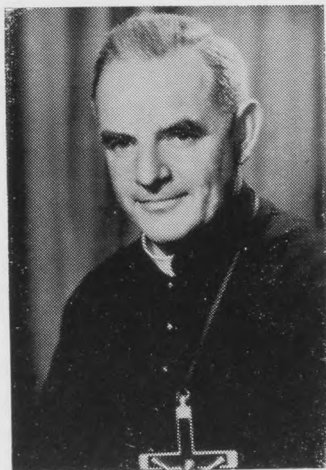
drizzling rain, Mr. Mitchener of the N. Battleford Collegiate took pictures of the entire inspection and various phases of the Scholasticate and Juniorate life.

June 8 - After 8 years on the house staff, Fr. L. Engel leaves to begin a new Oblate House of Studies in Toronto.

June 25 - The cadets, accompanied by Fr. E. Lequiea, leave for cadet camp at Riding Mountain National Park, Wasagaming, Man.

July 10 - Next thing to an industrial revolution when Fr. J. Warnke trades in the old W.30 on a new Farmal "M" tractor.

Aug. 20 - Feast of St. Bernard. There is a banquet in honor of Father Bernard Ueberberg, the Provincial, and the Jubilarians: Fr. Gabriel, Fr. Ackermann, and Fr. Rheidt. At the banquet Father Kuckartz is officially named Superior of the Oblate House of Studies.



V. Rev. G. Kuckartz, O.M.I.

Oct. 1 - Bro. Bregula displays amazing reserve energy in a feverish attempt to render the meat house and boys' old smoker fit sleeping quarters for more Juniors.

October - With the departure of Fr. Hermann, Fr. L. Engel, Fr. V. Fix the new staff aids are Fr. J. Cieply, Fr. K. Klein and Fr. P. Feist.

Dec. 25 - This year for the first time in the history of the Scholasticate, the Midnight Mass was broadcast from our chapel through the facilities of radio station C.J.N.B. and sponsored by the N. Battleford Council of the Knights of Columbus.

1948

March 16 - Under the direction of Fr. P. Engele, the Scholastics present a half hour of singing over radio station C.J.N.B.

April 12 - Their Excellencies Bishop Coudert and Trocellier were present for the ordination of Fr. Buliard (Whitehorse Vicariate).

April 16 - Shortage of feed for the cattle due to the long winter, the Bursar had to order a new load of hay at \$32.00 a ton.

June 2 - Fr. P. Riffel arrives to supervise the work on the new college.

June 8 - Fr. P. Riffel and five Scholastics begin work on the new playground.

July 1 - The community rises early in the morning to meet the Most Rev. Leo Deschâtelets, Superior General, who pays a short visit as he is passing through.

During the summer the library is readied to house the Marian Press which is due to arrive in the fall.

Aug. 29 - First shipment of the Marian Press machinery.

October - As a follow-up of the Family Rose Crusade it has been decided to publish a monthly magazine entitled "Our Family". Fr. A. Riffel is the first editor. Fr. Herter receives a new obedience. Fr. B. Hermann joins the staff.

Dec. 17 - Bishop Duprat blesses the press.

1949

Jan. 25 - Father Joseph Warnke, bursar and farm manager for the past seven and one-half years leaves today on a new obedience. He will be stationed at Winnipeg working on immigration.

March 4 - Adam Exner, one of the Juniors, wins the oratorical contest of the North Battleford Scholastic perintendency. That gives him the right now to take part in the Bryant Oratory Final Contest to be held in Regina on March 19.

March 16 - S.T.C. hockey team wins the Marsh Hockey Cup.

April 8 - Ceremony of the turning of the sod for the new S.T.C. Mayor Lyle Abbot turned the first sod. Father Kuckartz blessed the grounds. Many other officials were present, among them were Mr. Gilbert, the architect and Mr. Jack Headley, the contractor.

May - A large reservoir has been constructed to hold sufficient water to irrigate our gardens.

June - Scholastics tour Leipzig and St. Walburg with their choir. Fr. Cieply, with the help of several Scholastics, begins work on the new robing cellar.

Sept. 3 - The entire community attends the funeral of Fr. Prince's father.

pt. 27 - Fr. Cieply and crew rejoice at the completion of the new root cellar.

Nov. 6 - Bro. F. Bregula, one of the first pioneers of the house, died this morning.

1950

March 19 - The Scholastics presented a play in honor of the silver jubilee of profession of Fr. Joseph Simon.

April 10 - The laying of brick at the central heating plant over at the new college has begun.

April 13 - The famous statue of Our Lady of the Cape which toured Canada under the guidance of Frs. Plaisance and Charbonneau, O.M.I., found a warm welcome in our midst.



Our Lady of the Cape visits the Scholasticate

April 14 - Fr. P. Riffel arrives to supervise construction at the new college.

May 3 - Father Simon returns from Montreal and Toronto. The Montreal Canadian Hockey Club has donated three thousand dollars towards the completion of the Playdium.

May - Fr. Cieply and a crew of Scholastics are in the building business again. This time their objective is an addition to the chicken coop.

May 30 - Theodore Jerome, from Rosetown takes the habit as a lay-brother.

June 6 - Beginning of a tour for the Scholastic Choir which takes in N. Battleford, Wilkie, Tramping Lake.

Oct. 20 - With the departure of the Juniors to their new site in North Battleford, the Scholastics are finishing extensive remodeling operations on the building, providing for new classrooms and living quarters.

The scholasticate staff received two new additions — Frs. Lavoie and Krawitz.

Oct. 25 - The new St. Thomas College is officially opened in North Battleford.

Nov 29 - Bishop Coudert of Whitehorse Vicariate visited the Scholasticate.

1951

Jan. 9 - The canonical visitor, Very Rev. M. O'Ryan has arrived and opened the visitation.

Feb. 17 - The 125th anniversary of the approbation of our Rule coincided with the 25th birthday of St. Mary's Province. Fr. Provincial celebrated High Mass and during his sermon he read a letter received from Fr. General to the Fathers and Brothers of the Province.

June 19 - The old camp is abandoned and the Scholastics begin to salvage usable lumber. Soon a truckload of camp equipment was on its way to Goodsoil.

Aug. 7 - A most distinguished guest in the person of Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent visited the scholasticate building.

Aug. 29 - Another contingent of American scholastics from the Belleville Province arrives at the scholasticate. They will make a pleasant addition to the student body. They are Bros. Carroll, McManus and Rock.

Oct. 6 - The beginning of our school year sees the house filled. During the summer the dining room was enlarged and the Juniors' refectory was converted into a combination study-hall and recreation room for the Sisters of Mission Service.

1952

Jan. 11 - A former provincial of St. Mary's Province and now Assistant General, Very Rev. John Bokenfohr visited the scholasticate along with Fr. Provincial.

May 12 - Today the community celebrated a rare event — the diamond jubilee of Bro. John Schumacher who has been with the community since its inception in 1932.

Nov. 15 – An associate editor of the "Our Family" magazine published here at the Marian Press, John Patrick Gillese, visited the Scholasticate and addressed the community. His conference is not likely to be soon forgotten.

1953

March 2 – Repairs never seem to cease. This time Fr. Bursar's room is being remodeled. Spacious cupboards are being installed.

March 20 – Dr. Demay from the Sask. Hospital showed films to the student body dealing with the science of psychiatry.

May 21 – Fr. B. Studer, alumnus of this institute, on leave from his northern missions, spoke to the community about the north.

July – A new roof is being put on the scholasticate — almost professional work is being supplied by Bros. Boyd, Schmidt and Talarski. St. Jude was also completed to accommodate the Sisters of Mission Service.

Oct. 14 – Very Rev. Fr. Birch, Assistant General, visits our institution and gives a conference to the scholastics.

Dec. 15 – Fr. Krawitz leaves for Belleville, Ill., to attend the annual Oblate Educational Conference.

Dec. 17 – A very welcome gift arrives — a new Hammond Spinnet organ, donated by friends of the scholasticate.

1954

Jan. 23 – Today the scholasticate received Very Rev. John Walsh, Assistant General. He will spend several days here acquainting himself with the various departments on the property.

May 30 – The scholasticate is honored with the visit of Very Rev. S. Larochelle, Assistant General.

July – The Marian Press building receives a much-needed renovation.

July 12 – Fr. Superior leaves to attend the first Canadian Congress of Religious in Ottawa.

1955

Feb. 27 – The scholasticate staff has begun a series of Sunday Lenten broadcasts over station C.J.N.B. North Battleford.

April 1 – The community, along with many Fathers of the district were very pleased to welcome the Most Rev. Leo Deschâtelets, Superior General of the congregation. His ready smile

greeted everyone individually. A banquet and afternoon program were tendered in his home.

April 21 – Fr. F. Schnurr leaves for Rome to attend the Oblate Preachers' Institute being held there.

May 22 – St. Joseph's Colony is celebrating golden anniversary. The scholastics attend the celebration at Leipzig and serve as ministers at the Pontifical High Mass.

Oct. 30 – With the visit of Fr. André Renaud, the community received an introduction into the problems confronting the Indian in Canada today.

Nov. 14 – Bishop Coudert of Whitehorse presented Fr. Studer's film "The Law of the Yukon" to the community. It was certainly one of the best motion films seen in a long while.

Dec. 25 – Fr. Superior is to represent St. Mary's Province at the Oblate Religious Congress being held in Texas.

1956

Jan. 28 – Dr. Demay of the Sask. Hospital is conducting a seminar on psychology for the Fathers of both St. Charles Scholasticate and St. Thomas College.

March 24 – At 9:00 p.m., Very Rev. J. Walsh, Assistant General, opens the Canonical Visitation.

April 17 – A memorable occasion for the Marian Press was celebrated today with the installation of the new "Kelly Three" press. This addition makes our plant one of the finest in this part of the country.

June 21 – Renovation of the house continues. The second floor is being re-plastered and re-floored.

1957

Dec. – Dr. Ehrlich of the Sask. Hospital gave to the student body a series of conferences dealing with the fundamental principles and methods of modern psychiatry. Dr. Ehrlich's conferential genius was surpassed only by his erudition.

Dec. 25 – Fr. Superior attends the Oblate Convention being held in Ottawa this year.

June – Fr. E. Hanus left for Ottawa to resume his summer professorial duties at the university.

Fr. Schnurr returned to the Catholic University of America in Washington, where he will continue his summer research on his Doctoral dissertation in Psychology.

– Bro. B. Lalonde '59

Our
Lady
of the
Snows



Pray
for
Us

Shrine of Our Lady of the Snows, St. Charles Scholasticate

Novena Prayer

Remember, O most gracious Virgin Mary, that never was it known that any one who fled to thy protection, implored thy help, or sought thy intercession, was left unaided. Inspired with this confidence. I fly unto thee, O Virgin of Virgins, my Mother. To thee I come; before thee I kneel sinful and sorrowful. O Mother of the Word Incarnate, despise not my petitions, but in thy mercy hear and answer me. Amen.

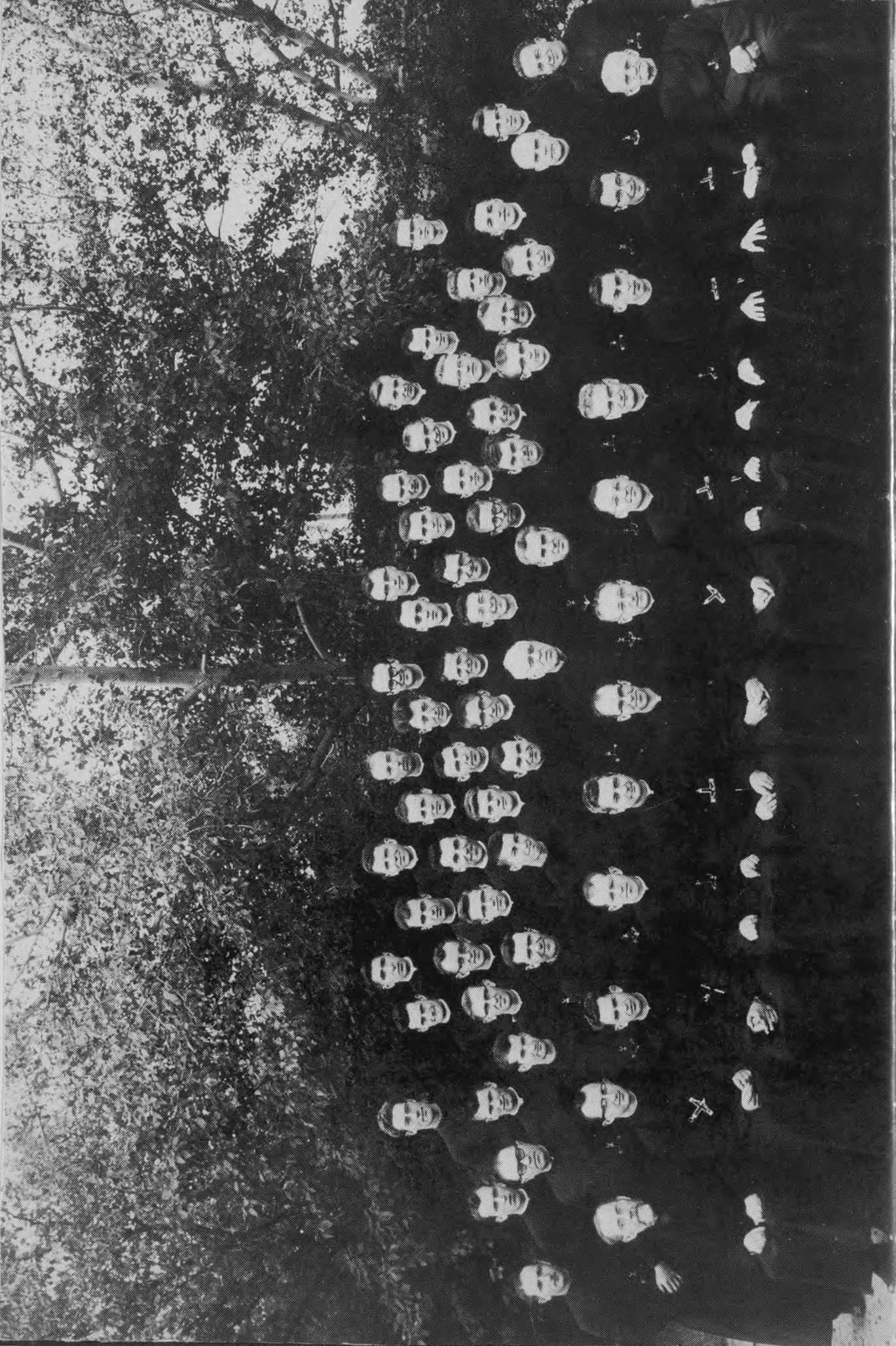
Our Father . . .

Hail Mary . . .

St. Joseph, pray for us

St. Therese, the Little Flower, pray for us

Glory be to the Father, etc. . . .



ST. CHARLES SCHOLASTICATE

Community

1957

STAFF

SCHOLASTICS

Fourth Theology:

Fr. B. Matzke
Bro. B. Boechler
" W. Rieger
" G. Gruber
Fr. R. Birscham

Third Theology:

Bro. J. Suroviak *
" Z. Musielski *
" R. Halbauer
" L. Larre
" J. Zoller
" C. Krystkowiak *
" A. Ulrich
" S. Lewans
" B. Lalonde

First Theology:

Bro. R. Nowakowski *
" R. Zimmer
" C. Piatkowski *

* Assumption Province
** Alta. - Sask. Prov.

Fr. Engel, Leopold
Fr. Prince, Alphonse
Fr. Hanus, Edward
Fr. Kuffner, John
Fr. Hertz Matthew
Fr. Schnurr, Francis
Fr. Blatz, Peter
Fr. Kedl, Aloysius
Fr. Dolenski, Leonard
Fr. Kaufmann, Harold
Fr. Hubenig, Alfred
Superior, Master of Novices (Coadjutor Brothers)
Moderator of Polish Academy, Latin
1st Assistant, Moral Theology, Sociology
2nd Assistant, Dogma, French, Prefect of Studies
Dramatics, Marian Press
Marian Press
Philosophy, Eloquence, Homiletics, Polyphonic Choir
Sacred Scripture, Ascetical Theology, Moderator of
German Academy, Prefect of Coadjutor Brothers
Church History, Canon Law, Latin
History of Philosophy, English Literature, Liturgy
Bursar, Farm Manager
Marian Press

COADJUTOR BROTHERS

Bro. J. Schumacher
" G. Kraut
" A. Weiss
" J. Uebel
" J. Kaintoch *
" R. Loreth
" P. Hylla *
" T. Jerome
Bro. T. Malysz
" A. Cingel *
" B. Busta
" R. Hoscheit
" S. Horacki
" J. Schmid
" E. Thiele
" W. Demong

Novice

Bro. J. Kehler

The province has two other scholastics, Fr. A. Exner and Bro. P. Sieben who are making their seminary studies in Rome; Bro. R. Wolak (Assm.) has also been sent there for his training.

SCHOLASTICS

Fourth Arts:

Bro. P. Thalheimer
" B. Blatz

Third Arts:

Bro. M. Fox **
" A. Huber
" G. Wiesner
" V. Tetreault **
" R. Brost
" E. Pasloske *

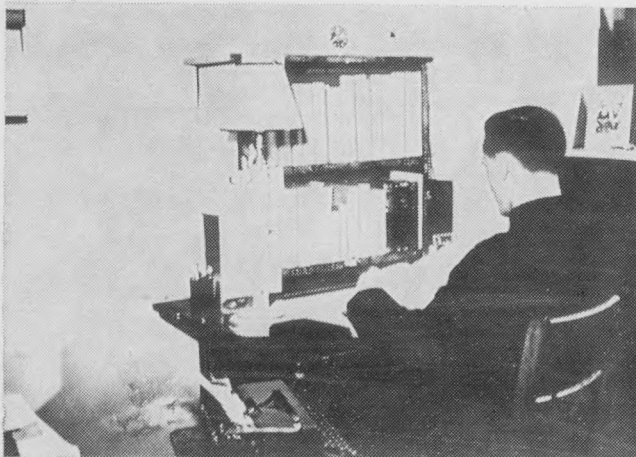
Second Arts:

Bro. W. Rolheiser
" H. Rehman
" A. Meier
" R. Cey
" R. Therrien **
" J. Swarc *
" M. Wytrowszcwski *
" S. Bąk *
" J. Bąk *
" R. Doll
" R. Stang
" M. Jelensky *
" P. Przybylski *

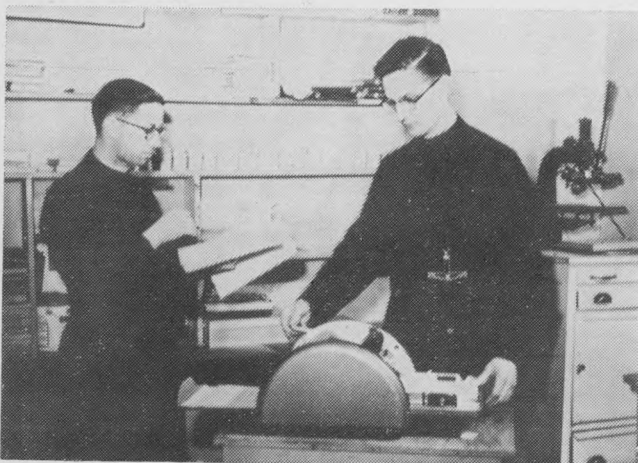
* Assumption Province
** Alta. - Sask. Prov.



The scholastic's life is one of prayer . . .



study . . .



and work

PART II — LIFE ON THE HILL

The Scholastic

OUR world today is enveloped in the darkness of materialistic atheism. Men are more blinded by greed for power, by the love of riches, luxury and ease. They forget that a higher life exists. They disregard their purpose on earth, craving only earthly pleasures. They live in a materialistic dream-world, clutching at the unreal. Still they desperately try to justify their irrationality by inventing false, materialistic philosophies and godless scientific theories. . . . a wonder therefore, that the future priest must prepare himself especially well to bring light to this world of darkness. By his studies he must become an absorbed philosophical and theological teacher. This doctrine must be designed, meditated, brought up to date and adapted to combat modern errors.

Our Holy Father Pius XII clearly manifested this in his encyclical, "Menti Nostrae". His Holiness says, "another serious duty of Superiors is the intellectual training of students. . . . In the first place we urge that the literary and scientific education of future priests be at least not inferior to that of laymen who take similar courses of study." This was reaffirmed and given even greater stress in the latest encyclical on studies, "Sapientiae", where an extra year of studies was imposed on all priests belonging to religious orders.

The Staff at St. Charles leaves nothing undone to carry out the Holy Father's wishes. On arriving from the Novitiate the young seminarians



ination day marks the climax of the scholastic's
 urs of study. The above scene has repeated itself
 7 times throughout the scholasticate's history

initiated into a three year arts course culminating
 a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University
 of Ottawa. In First Arts, languages are singularly
 pressed, especially Latin which is indispensable
 a future priest. The study of languages includes
 course in English, French, German and Polish.
 Besides, a study of medieval history and an intro-
 duction to Sacred Scripture and the Canon of the
 Holy Bible is also given.

In Second and Third Arts the scholastics become
 philosophers and delve deeply into two highly
 concentrated Latin texts by Father J. Gredt, O.S.B.
 They struggle through logics, cosmology, meta-
 physics, critics, ethics and a history of philosoph-
 ical thought from the earliest times to our pres-
 ent day. As supplementary subjects the philosoph-
 ists study economics, political science, geology and
 biology. Naturally the seven year course in
 Scripture also continues during this time.

After philosophy the Brothers begin a four
 year course of theology. In dogma and moral
 theology they now study the Summa of the Span-
 ish Jesuits. These texts are Thomistic and very





Manual labor too, especially during the summer and early autumn, has its place on the program

comprehensive. Courses are also given in History of the Church, Canon Law, Mystical Theology and Liturgy. In the past year a special course, "Ius Publicum" was given, dealing with the relations between perfect societies . . . especially between church and state. This will be very practical to the seminarians in dealing with modern problems. Another special course was given in practical psychology. This consisted in a series of extremely interesting conferences by Dr. Ehrlich M.D., an outstanding authority in the field of psychology.

The seminarian must also obtain a well-rounded knowledge of Sacred Music so as to fulfill the liturgical functions properly. Thus at St. Charles regular classes are given in Gregorian Chant and Sacred Polyphony, with the result that the Seminary Choir is known far and wide and serves as a model for many parish choirs.

Great stress is given at the scholasticate to sacred eloquence. First the seminarian acquires the correct methods of composing sermons. Later he learns the art of delivery. This includes the complicated process of synchronizing proper ges-

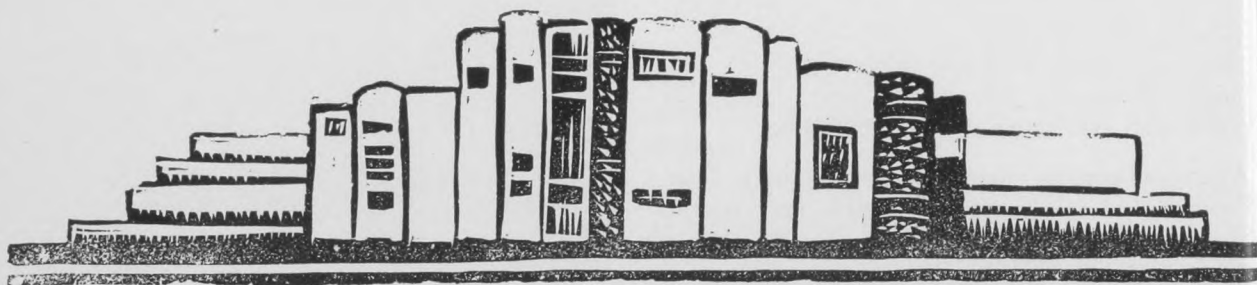
tures with modulation, clear enunciation, choice of pace and the like. This entails a great deal of work and soon the scholastic is well aware that preachers are made not born. He constantly strives to become an eloquent preacher for he knows that studies will avail him little if he is unable to convey clear ideas to an audience.

During the summer classes end but studies continue. Here there is more time to review old matter and do some personal research not directly connected to class matter. Moreover, the Brothers study technical trades. The scholasticate operates its own amateur short-wave station and some scholastics are licensed operators. Besides electricity, the summer months teach the Brothers everything from truckdriving to painting, mixing cement to mixing dough. This technical knowledge, although not on the ordinary curriculum of a seminary, will be of inestimable value to those who receive an obedience for their missions.

There is such a vast amount of knowledge that a modern priest must acquire that three hours of class and three and a half hours of study seem far too short. The seminarian races against time . . . every minute of study is precious. In the words of Very Rev. J. Walsh, O.M.I., assistant general, "A scholastic should consider his study period as something sacred, as important as his meditation or oraison." It is very fitting therefore that before studies the scholastic always bless himself and invoke God's assistance with the prayer of Aquinas:

"O God, grant me penetration to understand, capacity to retain, method and facility in study, subtlety in interpretation and abundant grace of expression. Order the beginning, direct the progress and perfect the achievement of my work. Thou Who art true God and true Man and live and reignest for ever and ever. Amen."

- Bro. C. Krystkowiak '59





"I live, now not I..."

The Oblate scholastic is a man who has looked upon the world with the eyes of Christ and has seen what He saw; a world of men far from the heart of God, far from the reign of justice and peace. He has decided that for him only one thing really matters — in the words of St. Paul, "to restore all things in Christ."

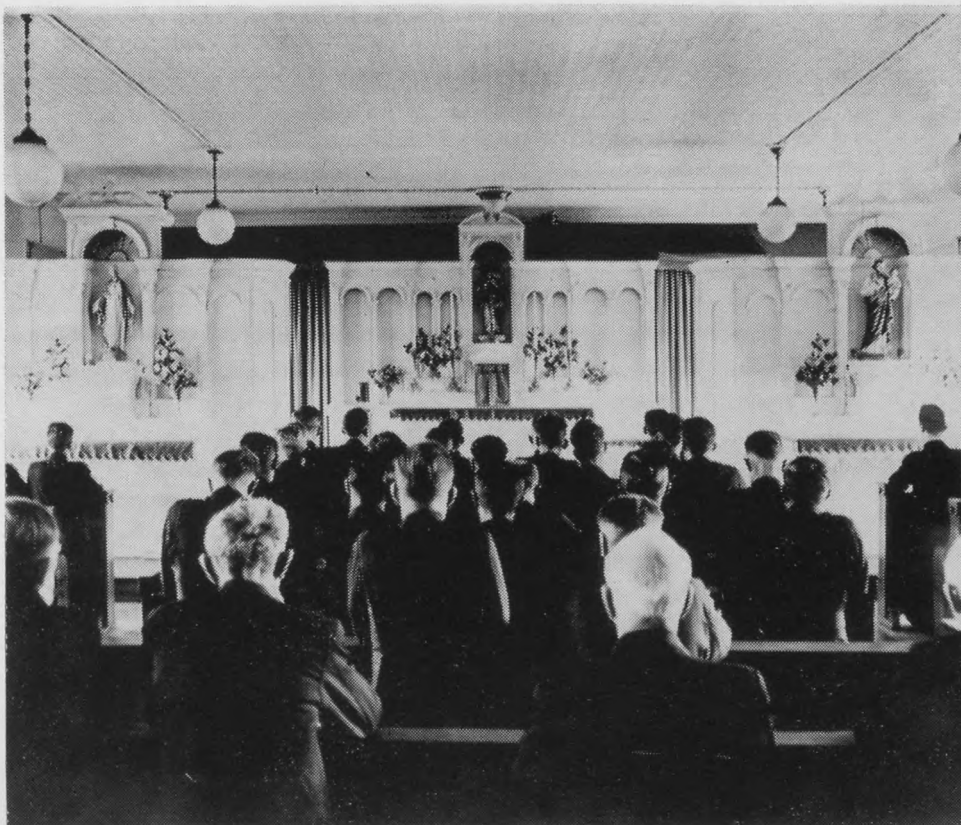
From then on, Christ becomes the beginning and the end of his life. He gives up the fine, the noble things of this world to acquire the freedom that is God's. Each day he spends hours in prayer trying to reproduce in himself the mind and heart of Christ, "so as to be ready to sacrifice goods, talents, ease, person, nay life itself, for the love of Christ, the service of the Church and the sanctification of his neighbor." (Preface to the Rule of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.)

As the years go by the Oblate comes closer to his ideal. The day dawns when he becomes another Christ — he is sent amongst men, to the poor, the disinherited of this earth. Waiting for that day, the Oblate scholastic prays God that He make him a fit instrument, that he might say with the Apostle, "I live, now not I; it is Christ Who lives in me."

Shrine erected in 1954
to commemorate the definition
of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception

THE SCHOLASTICS' DAY

- 5:20 – Rising
- 5:45 – Morning Prayers
Meditation
- 6:30 – Holy Mass
- 7:15 – House Cleaning
- 7:45 – Breakfast
- 8:30 – Classes
- 11:45 – Free Time (silence)
- 12:00 – Particular Examen
- 12:15 – Dinner & Recreation
- 1:30 – Silence
- 2:15 – Vespers & Study
- 5:00 – Recreation
- 5:30 – Oraison
- 6:00 – Supper & Recreation
- 7:30 – Study
- 9:00 – Night Prayers
- 10:00 – Lights Out





Bro. J. Schumacher, O.M.I.
Dean of the Coadjutor Brothers

The Coadjutor Brother

THERE is a state in life which is a special vocation, distinct both from that of the priest as well as that of the layman, to which a number of young men are called. Moreover, the essential element of this state is the consecration of its members to God. Through his three vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, a Brother dedicates himself and his life to the service of God, in a special manner determined by the rules and constitutions of the institute to which he belongs. In our Congregation these men are known as Coadjutor Brothers. Their assignment is to be a co-worker of the priest, in both a spiritual and material way. They are men of self-sacrifice, quietly imitating the hidden life of the Divine Master. Motivated by the love of God, they have left all that is dear to the human heart in order to follow a life of toil and renunciation.

The most important contribution of the Brother towards the welfare of the Congregation and the Church is the prayers and sacrifices that he offers; for his life, a dedication, is a life of prayer. Simultaneously, through the fulfilling of his vows and spiritual exercises, he is accomplishing the salvation of his own soul.

Our pioneer Brothers can, without hesitation be compared to the "coureurs de bois" of the early fur-trading days. They were the forerunners of the founding of this Oblate House of Studies. Shortly after the purchase of the building and property on Oct. 9, 1931, Bros. Schumacher and Bregula journeyed from Winnipeg to Batford to prepare the house for suitable accommodation. Besides caring for the horses, hauling wood, etc., Brother Schumacher put into practice his talented art of carpentry arranging the chancel and building the altars which are still in use at the present. Brother Bregula cooked the meals and did numerous other tasks in his spare time. On November 20th of the same year, Brother Klinkenberg joined the small community at Batford where he soon found work in nearly every part of the house. Thus it was that our devoted pioneer Brothers spent many a late hour to modify the interior of the building for the convenience of the community.

Our community is indeed fortunate in having an exemplary group of Coadjutor Brothers. During the years that the scholasticate has existed a marvelous development has taken place. In

all measure, this is due to the devotedness of the good Brothers. On a farm extensive as the one connected with this house, ceaseless activity places great demands and responsibilities on them. Therefore, due to the tremendous amount of work to be done, each Brother is put in charge of a special department. Satisfactory results indicate that the Brothers are well qualified in their fields.

The number of Coadjutor Brothers in the Oblate community at Battleford totals sixteen at present. It is only fitting that we sketch a few of the activities and accomplishments of these 'hidden Apostles'.



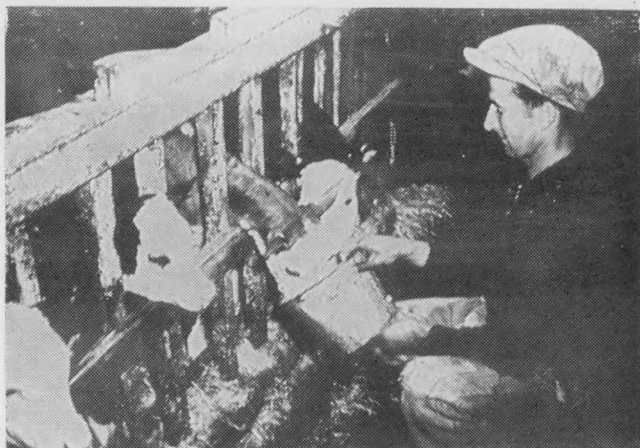
Back Row (l.-r.): Bros. A. Weiss, R. Loreth, G. Kraut, J. Schumacher (Dean), W. Demong, Very Rev. Fr. L. Engel (Superior) and Bro. P. Hylla.
Front Row (l.-r.): Bros. T. Jerome, J. Schmid, E. Giele, S. Horacki and A. Cingel (missing from the above picture: Bros. J. Uebel, J. Kaintoch, T. Malysz, B. Busta and R. Hoscheit)

Brother J. Schumacher

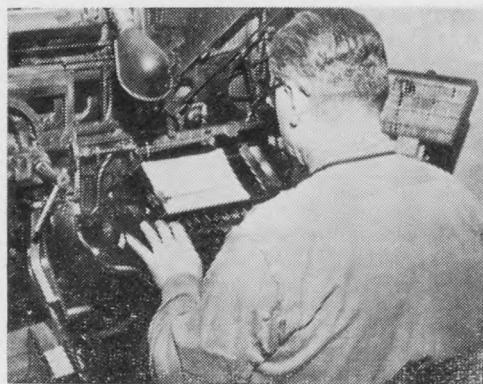
Brother has reached his eighty-fifth year and is now living in retirement. Until recently, his main occupation had been carpentry. However, he has always led an exemplary life both in the domestic and spiritual realms. His solicitude for the community has not been daunted, and now more than ever he is a stronghold of prayer. His fidelity to his exercises and the enormous amount of good he has rendered the Congregation, assure us that he will be in good stead when the moment arrives to render a final account.

Brother G. Kraut

A few years ago, Brother (now nearing eighty) joined St. Mary's Province and entered the com-



Expansion has been made possible in no small measure by the devoted prayers, sacrifices and work of the good Brothers who are to be found carrying out their various duties in all the departments on the farm and in the garden, at the Marian Press, in the tailor shop, the laundry and in the kitchen



munity at Battleford. Thus, after spending almost fifty years of toil and hardship in the Northern Missions (the Mackenzie), he settled here in retirement. His joviality and interesting stories enkindle the zeal of our future missionaries.

Brother J. Uebel

Unusual it is that Brother is so spry at his age of eighty-four. He insists on being active; this has been a predominant feature throughout his religious life. During the foundation years, Brother's helpful hand was felt in many departments. His chief occupation, though, was tailoring. Even now he should be in retirement, but most of his time is spent in making woolen quilts for the comfort of the community at large.

Brother A. Weiss

Brother is occupied at the Marian Press where he operates the linotype.

Brother J. Kaintoch

Due to the departure of the Sisters a few years ago, the culinary duties were placed in the hands of Brother Kaintoch, who had had some experience in this department while he made his novitiate in Poland.

Brother R. Loreth

For a good number of years Brother was in charge of the livestock. Lately, he has been called upon to fill out in other departments — namely, baking and farming.

Brother P. Hylla

Replacing Brother Schumacher in the carpenter shop is Brother P. Hylla. With the size of the premises and the gradual improvements that go on each year, there is more than ample work for Brother. Fortunately, his burden has been made somewhat easier by the purchasing of several new power tools.

Brother T. Jerome

Spring, summer and fall find Brother occupied in gardening. With between twenty and thirty acres of garden, one can well imagine that he has his hands full. Tomatoes are his specialty since the new greenhouse was built.

Brother T. Malysz

Brother busies himself with various preoccupations. His main concern is the heating plant. Then also, gardening and dishwashing complete the day. In his spare time, Brother takes delight in decorating altars with flowers, all for the honor of God.

Brother A. Cingel

Since his arrival here in 1951, Brother has taken over as tailor. Under his competent hands there has been a continual improvement of production in this field. However, during the summer months, Brother often puts to use his knowledge of plastering. A glance at the improvements in the interior of the house during the last few years renders proof of his talent.

Brother B. Busta

Brother does most of the field work on the farm, which includes about six hundred acres under cultivation. He is greatly interested in mechanics, and therefore specializes in this line. During the winter months, Brother also does the laundering for the community.

Brother R. Hoscheit

In charge of the piggery department is Brother Hoscheit. This includes the maternity building, the slaughter house, and the gigantic piggery itself, the two latter being of recent construction. Approximately two hundred and fifty pigs are housed during the winter months, with modern conveniences simplifying the Brother's task to some extent.

Brother S. Horacki

Duties at the Marian Press have called Brother to that department. There he operates the various machines used in the printing of magazines. His capability in this task renders valuable service to the Press.

Brother J. Schmid

Brother is in charge of the poultry department. Each year, about two thousand chickens are raised in the extensive building constructed for this purpose. Moreover, in summer and fall, Brother is also occupied with the bees, which also require his care and attention.

Brother E. Thiele

As assistant in the kitchen, Brother has much spare time, especially since he has undertaken work in the bakery as well.

Brother W. Demong

Brother Demong is in charge of the dairy department. The number of milk cows at present is approximately twenty-five; therefore, a considerable amount of time is involved in this department. Brother also does a portion of the farm work, another duty which greatly interests him.

Thus, one sees that a great amount of labor is undertaken by the Coadjutor Brothers. "The harvest indeed is great, but the laborers are few." Contrarily, this statement of Our Divine Master could easily be applied to the material as well as the spiritual field. Each evening the Brothers recite the Litany of St. Joseph as a perpetual novena to beseech their patron for an increase in their ranks. Yes, they are asking for more vocations to the laybrotherhood. May their prayers soon be realized! For, indeed, the grace of vocation to the brotherhood is a very special gift of God, a gift bearing great fruit, if properly nourished and developed.

— Bro. A. Huber '63

Through the Eyes of a Grad

First saw St. Thomas College when the Battle River flowed between banks of gold and the afternoon was soft and quiet. Any other way, the first moment might have been a sad one. For who looks forward with complete confidence to his first lengthy stay far from home in a strange place without acquaintances? There is no coming or forgetting that boyhood feeling, when the future is all but overcome by the desire to fly back to the familiar past. But he pressed on towards that warm heart in the midst of autumn's rejoicings. No place so beautifully set on such a day could be anything but inviting.

The pattern of introduction must have been about the same for all. A visit with Father Superior in the parlor off the chapel. Then across the hall past the grandfather's clock (which still seemed then) to the bursar's office; after which he had the feeling that, having been "paid for" he was more a part of the place than the rest of the family, who were, so to speak, a step removed by that official transaction.

Still they were there, though, on a tour, through chapel, classrooms, recreation hall, refectory and dormitory (where probably every mother was fond jokingly of her distinction in being a woman at that place). Then, too soon, the tight hands; and the car door; and the tires kicking dust; and no time or place for tears.

Dormitory, chapel, refectory, recreation hall, classroom, playground, farm, town, and city: around these, student days were centred. First friendships were, often as not, awakened in the dorm, after the folks were gone and it was time to unpack. Others would be doing the same, and the atmosphere was light hearted, except when each suitcase revealed evidence of the toil, and sacrifice, and hopes of others no longer near.

Gradually, those who had been there in previous years set the pace, leading newcomers to the ways and the language of the place. The time would come when conversations could be carried on in terms almost incomprehensible to outsiders. Thus "ce sera!" became, by literal translation and arbitrary contraction, the college equivalent for what the rest of the world meant when it said, disdainfully, that "that will be the day." Thus, too, nicknames were attached — flattering names for popular favorites and saddening, maddening names for those not quite so fortunate.

But almost everyone had his moment of triumph eventually. The one who couldn't match some of the others in the clothes he wore might be able to excel them when the exam results were announced; the one who couldn't make the hockey team got his revenge at softball; the one whose "day out" exploits always seemed dull by comparison with the boasts of others could take pride in being selected for such glamorous positions as teamster at spud-picking time.

For college life had its practical side: there was work to be done and the boys were expected to turn to and help with it when such activity would not undermine their studies. It was often at such times that closest contacts were made with "the other side" — the seminarians who moved in the seemingly mysterious and romantic halls on the other side of the doors which divided the college building in almost equal parts.

No account of life in such a place can satisfy all memories; this was a community of many distinct personalities, each contributing and being affected in a way all its own. The result was kaleidoscopic: the rebel who dared to overstay his time in town on a day out; the equally rebellious nocturnal kitchen raider, who would make his way by an outside fire escape from the

dormitory window; the imaginative snatcher of last winks, who inserted his wash basin under the blankets as a shield against the prods and raps of the prefect coming to rouse him; the tell-tale rustlings as lunches came out after lights had gone out; the after-lights smokes sneaked at dormitory windows; the sleep-walkers and dream-talkers; the noise of many feet moving down to chapel; the quiet melody of the brothers, accustomed to prayers in common; the equally sincere attempts at harmony by boys around a picnic fire at the hay-slough; the cold walks to town on hockey nights; the quiet hours of study before supper and after recreation, when a textbook was but an uncertain shield for clandestine reading of other sorts; the longed-for hours, when radio-listening was permitted; the hiss and roar of balky steam radiators; the uncertainties of shower nights, when there was enough water to get the soap on but not enough to get it off; the cheers at the sight of a different sort of meal; the hockey pools and chocolate bar sales sponsored by The Sonorian business manager; the

pangs at mail call; the rehearsals for the play in the town hall, with choir and band; the police corridor to the Fathers' rooms, silently inhabited on confession nights; the work of building a house and flooding it; the great expectations of adventure as reserve army life was introduced to the house; the confidence of those who decided to become novitiate was for them; the tours of the playground during recesses from class; the joy of having a visitor important enough to declare a holiday; the certainty of knowing that a birthday or special anniversary would at least be celebrated with surprises at table; the mild epidemics; the threatening horse-play; the ever-beckoning road to town; and the final reckoning, at examination or in Father's office.

The test of a teacher is in what his pupils tell him about twenty years later. So it is with St. Charles college. The years blend all memories into a dominant impression which would not have been arrived at earlier; an impression of the good years, the sunny days, the precious hours of college.

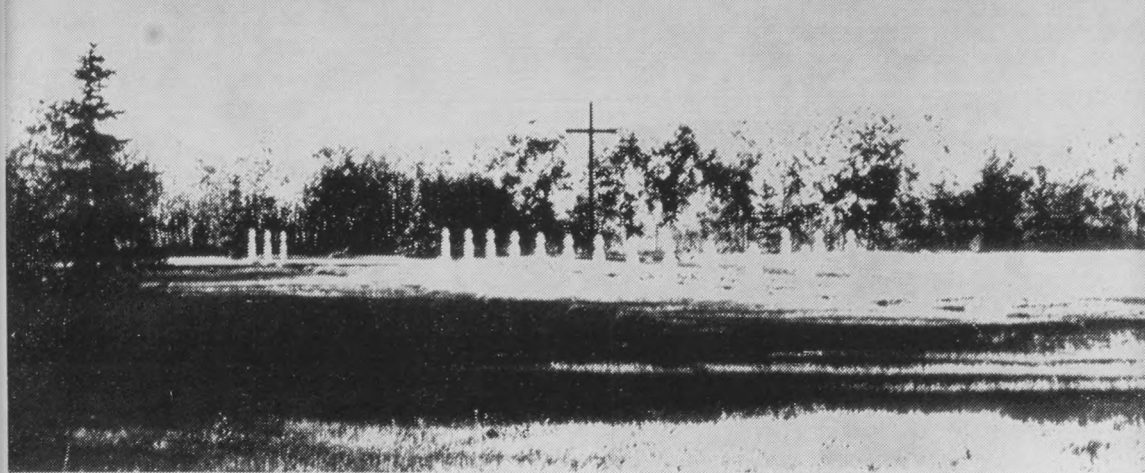
— Bernard Daly, S.T.C. '42

The Sisters

The story of Oblate life at St. Charles Scholasticate during the last 25 years would be incomplete without a special mention of the good Sisters. For full two decades their intense yet silent activity was an integral part of the functioning of the Oblate House of Studies. While the Oblate Brothers assumed direct care of the farm, the Sisters looked after the kitchen and laundry. One can readily imagine the tremendous burden that cooking, washing and mending both for the scholasticate and the "old" St. Thomas College placed on their limited number. It is with a sense of gratitude that one recalls their generous service. They, too, share in the work of Oblate priestly

formation that has characterized our institution in the last quarter century. Their regularity hardly have failed to impress everyone who has studied here. Who will have forgotten the picture of the Sisters, at fixed hours each day, making their way from the Sisters' House to the Main Building with their faithful mascot "Husky" on their side?

Their habit may have often been the sport of the winds, an umbrella their only shield against rain, a shawl the only protection against the winter's cold . . . they braved these and far greater obstacles because they believed that the work of education carried on here was God's very best. From 1932-1951 the Sisters of St. Elizabeth; from 1951-1953 the Sisters of Mission Service; they prayed, suffered and worked with us here "on the hill". Holy Obedience called them elsewhere to another portion of the Lord's vineyard which was His Church. It is not hard for us at St. Charles today to realize that what was thus another happy gain, was certainly also our immeasurable loss.



The Oblate Cemetery

Maples from a gothic arch leading southwest from the scholasticate. Beneath their shade one sees Oblates moving daily, rosary in hand, towards the cemetery. They go to pray for the souls of their elder brethren who have preceded them to the grave. They go seeking new strength and courage from hardy pioneers; they seek consolation and difficulties from men who experienced many hardships. Above all they seek inspiration from men who have led holy lives.

They enter the cemetery by way of a black-paved pathway in the form of a great cross. On the sides simple, white granite crosses indicate the graves. They pause, meditating on the inspirations

The Brothers slowly leave the cemetery. They come strengthened, edified, better Oblates than when they came. Strolling back they ponder their hearts, "These were men who consecrated their lives on earth to the work of preparing souls for a life of happiness in heaven. They planted the standard of Christ on our Canadian prairies and firmly established the Church in a land which was almost barren of Christian civilization before their coming. Like every good thing on earth they passed on, throwing the torch to us who follow in their footsteps. . . . Now they belong to the ages of eternal beatitude where time is not, where the reward of Christ-like labor is theirs, the happiness which He, in His infinite goodness, has pleased to prepare for His followers."

R. I. P.

Fr. August Kim	1871 - 1935
Bro. Nicholas Klinkenberg	1876 - 1936
Fr. Raphael Schaefer	1872 - 1938
Fr. Ludwig Hermandung	1874 - 1939
Fr. Theodore Krist	1875 - 1939
Fr. Julius Seltsmann	1872 - 1939
Fr. Francis Lutz	1903 - 1944
Fr. Wilhelm Schulte	1872 - 1945
Fr. Hubert Hermes	1879 - 1946
Fr. Peter Leibel	1904 - 1947
Fr. August Forner	1875 - 1947
Fr. Joseph Schulte	1880 - 1948
Fr. Ernest Nelz	1879 - 1948
Fr. August Suffa	1872 - 1918 (transferred from Lebret 1948)
Fr. John Fuchs	1880 - 1949
Bro. Francis Bregula	1884 - 1949
Fr. Joseph Riedinger	1879 - 1951
Fr. Philip Funke	1882 - 1951
Fr. Alphonse Schaller	1899 - 1951
Fr. Paul Hilland	1875 - 1954
Bro. Joseph Denner	1874 - 1955
Fr. Henry Boening	1871 - 1956
Fr. Joseph Warnke	1910 - 1956

The Marian Press

LOCATED on the premises of St. Charles Scholasticate is the Marian Press establishment, the Catholic press organ of the Oblate Fathers of St. Mary's Province. It is here that two Catholic monthly magazines "Der Marienbote" and "Our Family" are published and printed. The Marian Press also operates the Marian Bookshop and a commercial job work department.

Established in Regina in 1937, the Marian Press immediately assumed the responsibility for printing "Der Marienbote" which since its inception had been printed by an outside printing plant. "Der Marienbote" was started in 1932 by Father John Bokenfohr, O.M.I., (now Bishop Bokenfohr, Kimberley, South Africa) and Father Alphonse

Schaller, O.M.I. It served first as a parish bulletin for St. Mary's parish, Regina. Two years later the bulletin evolved into "Der Marienbote" and became the official organ of the Oblate Fathers of St. Mary's Province. Intended primarily for German speaking Catholics of Canada, the magazine also contained an English section designed to meet the needs of the Canadian children of immigrant Catholic parents. Intrinsically linked with the development of the Marian Press and "Der Marienbote" are the names of Father Henry Krawitz, O.M.I., present editor, Father Hugo Loran, O.M.I., and Father John Peters, O.M.I. — priests who gave themselves unsparingly in the difficult task of initiating and promoting the cause of the Catholic press in Saskatchewan.

In August, 1948, the provincial administration of St. Mary's Province decided to move the Marian Press, lock, stock and barrel, to the premises of St. Charles Scholasticate, Battleford. A new addition was built to the former library building, located a city block northwest of the Scholasticate, and it is here that the editorial and circulation offices as well as the printing plant are now housed.

With the transfer of the Press to Battleford, the publishers separated the English section from "Der Marienbote" and converted it into an entirely new English Catholic monthly called "Our Family" magazine. Father Anthony Hilgert, O.M.I., was appointed its first editor. Father Krawitz remained as editor of the German magazine which continues to serve the purpose for which it was founded.

"Our Family" was launched in January, 1949, in the wake of the Saskatchewan Family Rosary Crusade. It carries on its cover the motto of the crusade — "The Family That Prays Together Stays Together," which is intended to remind Catholics of their family rosary pledge.

From its very beginning "Our Family's" editorial policy was set forth as a magazine of



Rev. Henry Krawitz, O.M.I.,
now serving his 19th year as editor of "Der Marienbote"

reading interest with the emphasis on the Christian ideal of family life. It was also stipulated that the magazine would in no way be used for propagandistic purposes in the interest of any specific cause or institution. This policy received the approval of the Oblate authorities and was endorsed by the Catholic hierarchy of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In June, 1949, Father John J. Kuffner, O.M.I., graduate of the College of Journalism, Marquette University, assumed the editorial duties of the magazine. Father A. G. Shahun, O.M.I., served as circulation manager for a period of two years and was succeeded in 1953 by Father Matthew Hertz, O.M.I. In September, 1956, Father Alfred Hubenig, O.M.I., was appointed assistant editor of "Our Family."

From small and difficult beginnings "Our Family" has grown slowly but steadily. Today the magazine goes into over 7,000 homes in every province of Canada. The bulk of subscribers however are in Saskatchewan and Alberta. As the progress of the magazine has been in evidence has the Marian Press establishment improved itself from year to year. One of the finest endorsements given the works of the Marian Press came in the early part of 1956. A few weeks previous, the old hand-fed printing press (affectionately referred to as "Bessie") came to an unexpected end when it crashed three of its major gears and for all practical purposes was beyond repair. The Marian Press was thus left without a major press in which to print its publications. Negotiations were begun immediately to purchase a new, fully automatic press costing over \$21,000.00. A letter of explanation was sent to the readers of "Our Family" and "Der Marienbote", informing them until such time as the new Kelly press was installed, the publication of the two magazines might have to be somewhat curtailed. The letter explained that the Oblate Fathers were confronted with a rather gigantic task in trying to make good for the costly new Kelly, since religious publications seldom make any profit. Almost 2,400 replies came from readers who donated a total of more than \$5,400.00 to help pay for the Kelly.

In 1951, the Oblate Fathers added a new department to the Press — the Marian Bookshop. The bookshop serves as a retail outlet for books from small Catholic publishers, including bibles, missals, prayerbooks and greeting cards. It caters especially to Catholics living in rural areas and endeavors to bring to their attention, through mag-



Rev. Jack Peters, O.M.I.



Rev. Hugo Loran, O.M.I.



Rev. Anthony Riffel, O.M.I.
first editor of
"Our Family" magazine



Rev. Matthew Hertz, O.M.I., (left) circulation manager, and Rev. John Kuffner, O.M.I., editor of "Our Family" magazine



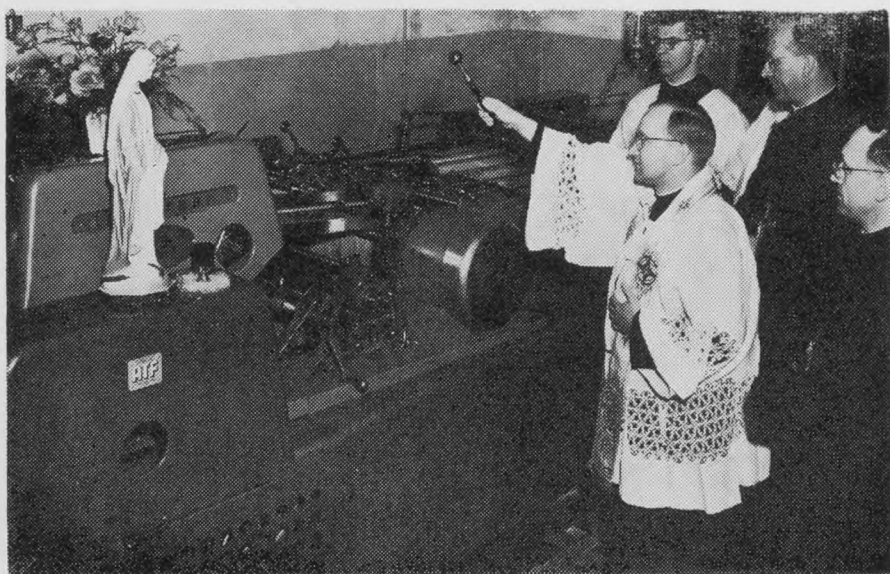
Mr. Joseph Kuffner, plant manager (left) and Brother Stefan Horacki, O.M.I.

azine and direct mail advertising, the names of worth-while books for useful Catholic and wholesome family reading. The bookshop is now dealer for over 100 publishers in North America and abroad.

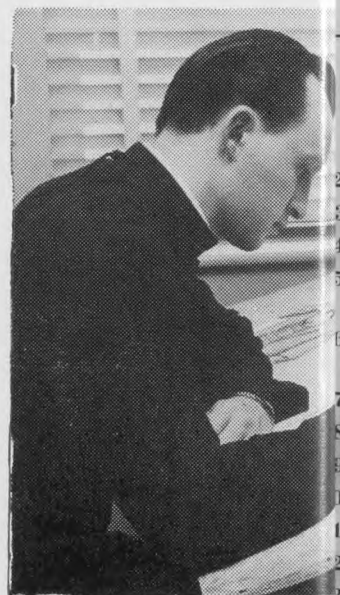
To help subsidize the cost of the two magazines published at the Press, a limited amount of commercial job work is done. Mr. Joseph F. Kuffner heads the commercial job work department. Brothers Adolph Weiss and Stefan Horacki have charge of the linotype and bindery departments.

In a work so important to Holy Mother Church as the Catholic Press, the need for spiritual assistance could not be overlooked. Keeping pace with the 20th century, every effort has been made, within a limited budget, to employ the

most modern techniques of printing and editing and presentation. But the directors of the Press have always recognized that automatic presses, talented writers and large financial reserves will not of themselves produce the effect for which the apostolate of the Catholic press was instituted. Such efforts, they felt, must be backed by the power of prayer. So it was that on March 25, 1964, an arrangement was made whereby the Sisters of the Precious Blood, Calgary, agreed to adopt the works of the Marian Press through a program of daily prayers, works and sufferings for the success of the apostolate of the Marian Press. Included in this crusade of prayer are the petitions of all readers, benefactors and workers of the Marian Press.



Very Rev. John Walsh, O.M.I., assistant general, (center) blessed the newly installed Kelly printing press



Rev. Alfred Hubenig, O.M.I., asst. editor of "Our Father"



ANNUAL RETREAT 1957 First Row left to right: Frs. Walliser, Bieler, Plischke, Lequiea, Simon, Dunlop (Retreat Master), Switallo, Schnerch, Thos., Engel, L., Sluga, Ueberberg, Schwebius. Second Row left to right: Frs. Hellmann, Kinderwater, Schickler, Sullivan, Wandler, Kuckartz, Herter, Schultz, Peters, Lewans, Hanus, A., Hubbert, Fetsch, Prothman. Third Row left to right: Frs. Kaufmann, L., Engel, B., Ackermann, DeMong, Feist, P., Seewaldt, Kaufmann, H., Riffel, T., Schnerch, J., Hanus, Ed., Hertz, Megannety, Schmidt. Fourth Row left to right: Frs. Novak, Stang, Hubenig, Warnke, Hermann, B., Klein, C., Reschny, Lenz, Shahun. Fifth Row left to right: Frs. Novokowski, C., Schatz, Hermann, J., Merx, Herbst, Fix, Bermel, Kelz, Wagner.

Twenty-Five ANNUAL FATHERS' RETREATS

1932 — RETREAT PREACHERS — 1957

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2 Fr. Joseph Schneider, O.M.I., St. Mary's Province | 1944 Fr. Leo Cormican, O.M.I., St. Peter's Province |
| 3 Fr. Paul Hilland, O.M.I., St. Mary's Province | 1945 Fr. Joseph Wagner, O.M.I., St. Mary's Province |
| 4 Fr. Joseph Schulte, O.M.I., St. Mary's Province | 1946 Fr. Henry Kelz, O.M.I., St. Mary's Province |
| 5 Fr. Joseph Sittenauer, O.S.B., St. Peter's Abbey,
Muenster | 1947 Fr. Henry Krawitz, O.M.I., St. Mary's Province |
| 6 Fr. John Bokenfohr, O.M.I., St. Mary's Province,
(now Bishop of Kimberley, S. Africa) | 1948 Fr. Bruce McLean, O.M.I., St. Peter's Province |
| 7 Fr. Franz Hullweg, O.M.I., Belleville, Ill. | 1949 Fr. Nicodemus Feist, O.M.I., St. Mary's Province |
| 8 Fr. John Hennes, O.M.I., Belleville, Ill. | 1950 Fr. Franz Hullweg, O.M.I., Southern US Province |
| 9 Fr. Anthony Sylla, O.M.I., St. Mary's Province | 1951 Fr. Anthony Hall, O.M.I., St. Peter's Province |
| 10 Fr. Joseph Schneider, O.M.I., St. Mary's Province | 1952 Fr. Matthew English, O.M.I., South. US Province |
| 11 Most Rev. G. Murray, CSSR, Bishop of Saskatoon | 1953 Fr. Frederic De Roche, O.M.I., South. US Prov. |
| 12 Fr. William Grant, O.M.I., St. Peter's Province | 1954 Fr. Raymond Durocher, O.M.I., Man. Province |
| 13 Fr. Henry Routhier, O.M.I., Alta-Sask. Province,
(now Bishop of Grouard, Alta.) | 1955 Fr. Joseph Schneider, O.M.I., St. Mary's Province |
| | 1956 Fr. Joseph Turcotte, O.M.I., Mackenzie Vicariate |
| | 1957 Fr. Herbert Dunlop, O.M.I., St. Peter's Province |



Summer Camp



First Scholastic summer camp — Eight Mile Lake



Scholastics at Cochin Beach on Jackfish Lake

SUMMER camp at Battleford had a very able beginning. When the first scholastic arrived in 1932 summer camp was naturally out of the question. First a scholasticate had to be organized. Only after this could a summer camp be considered. Yet from the very outset everyone knew that a camp was a necessity for class-weary scholastics. Thus to compensate for this need the scholastics went on long hikes and picnics. They were taken out once a week and this helped break the monotony of all the labor of the years. On their journeys the Scholastics were always accompanied by two faithful friends — Shimmel and Wall. Two old semi-dray horses, who slowly dragged along the cooks, an odd indisposed scholastic ate their lunch. By their patient endurance in carrying all the wagon-loads they won the hearts of all the Brothers and have gone down in scholastic history.

In 1934, the Battleford scholastics went to camp for the first time. This "first" camp was at Eight Mile Lake about ten miles from the scholasticate. The lake had no fish but as one person expressed it, "at least it had water." The first campers were eighteen strong and lodged in a single building, a cottage loaned to the Oblates through the generosity of Mr. Leo Bishop. This same building served as chapel, living room, recreation hall and dormitories. The veranda served as a dining room, the car garage became a kitchen and scholastics began cooking their own meals. This became a camp tradition for the next twenty-three years and although the cooks sometimes had some disheartening moments due to complicated regulations, lack of supplies and the like, they were in general, highly successful. They have proven be-

point of doubt that "green cooks do not always make for green dinners."

The first camp lasted twenty-three days, from August 7 to August 30, 1934, however in 1935 camp began much earlier, on July 1. Still it was short-lived for on the fifteenth the Brothers had to return home to work on the farm and cut wood for the winter. At this time the authors were desperately looking for a new camp site. The cottage at Eight Mile Lake was far too crowded and lacked many accommodations. Besides, the number of cabins was ever increasing and tourists robbed the camp of its necessary privacy. Moreover, as mentioned, there were no trees in the Lake.

In 1935 the Oblates moved to their second camp site. On August 17 a few cottages were erected at Pirot's Beach at Cochin. Father Funke became Camp Master and said Mass in the parish church. Jack Fish Lake was of course superior to Eight Mile Lake in many respects. The fishing was good; there was more room in the cabins and the parish church made a lovely chapel. Still the ideal spot was not found. Jackfish lacked many amenities and was far too public for an Oblate camp. The quest for a suitable camp site continued.

On June 14, 1936 the Oblates purchased a new camp site twelve miles north of Cut Knife with the intent of establishing a permanent camp. Father Kinderwater's Log Book is very detailed in this regard. He speaks of "Camp of Oblates on a small, unnamed lake, about one-half of a mile west of Atton's or Middle Lake, upon which the summer resort of Harry's Haven is situated. Our site is designated as Little Lake or West-End Lake. Our property comprises twenty-three acres on the east shore-line. This was purchased from Mr. Atton at \$15.00 an acre. The west half of the lake is Indian reservation. The property forms one of the finest camping resorts with which we Oblates have become acquainted. The sole dish-buster of "joy unclouded" is the distance from the house and from any other supply station. It is thirty-five miles by car's speedometer). Luckily the little lake has fish in it — perch. Hence starvation is never the only alternative."

On Monday June 22, 1936, a caravan of two wagons and a truck set out for the new camp with the building materials . . . slabs. The first shelter was constructed the next day — a shelter of slabs — however, the wind completely wrecked it four days later. During this period the first

cottage was constructed — a 24' by 16' slab structure with a nine foot veranda on the south and west, with a tar-papered roof. Camp life was very difficult in these early days and many were the sleepless nights due to leaky roofs and mosquitoes. The lake water was condemned by the Department of Health so drinking water had to be hauled from a well a quarter of a mile away. Still all was not grief even in this early camp; there was fishing (Frs. Kinderwater and Demong caught the first one in camp history). There were refreshing dips in the lake, singsongs around a bonfire and above all the good fellowship that always arises between pioneers who have many difficulties.

Among the difficulties of '36, two are unforgettable . . . the fire and the return trip to the scholasticate. Fire broke out north of the camp on August tenth, and the Brothers fought it all afternoon. It seemed they were fighting a losing battle so the municipal office was phoned. The next day the fight raged on with some reinforcements from the municipality, but still the fire smoldered on. At night the scholastics kept guard.

Still the fire smoked and smoldered till the night of August thirteenth, a heavy rain brought an unconditional surrender.



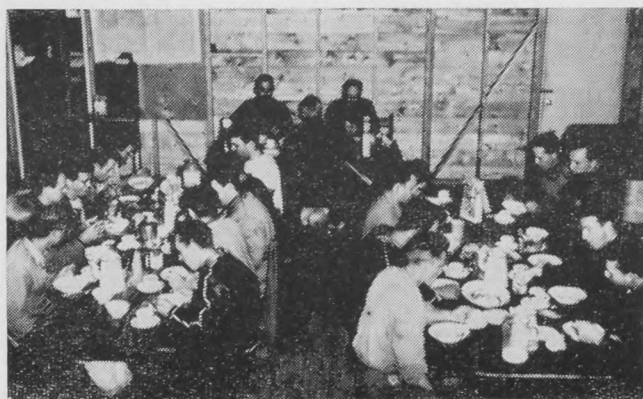
A picture to bring back many scholastic memories: the bunkhouse at Atton's Lake



1.



2.



3.

The return trip from camp in '36 remains in the history of camp as a "Royal Mix-Up". It was planned that the scholastics should return home with the old Ford . . . a very special vehicle which averaged at least one blowout per trip. Six hikers set out for home to lighten the load. Then the truck blows a gasket. . . . Father Superior promises to send the car. The hikers plead fatigue over the phone after 17 miles of showers on an empty stomach. Father Superior has sent the car . . . the car returns with the hikers forgetting the others stranded in the truck. The car strikes out again. In the meantime the truck has decided to run and heads for home. The occupants seem to recognize the old V8 car but are afraid to stop for fear of not being able to start the truck again. The truck continues homeward — the car continues on a wild goose chase. By 1 a.m. all are home, somewhat bewildered but satisfied that they have made history. For in twenty-five years this trip from camp remains the "lousiest".

In 1938 the chapel was constructed at Atton's Lake. It was a frame building, finished inside in simple gothic with a hard mud floor.. The chapel and long cottage were the only two buildings ever constructed at this camp. Nevertheless Atton's remained the official camp from 1936 to 1949 . . . a period of thirteen years. Due to a vast amount of manual work at the scholasticate the Brothers could only leave in the month of August. There were times when they could only go to camp for a few days.

One of the greatest highlights of this camp was the return trip made by a few brave scholastics in 1942. They set out on August 29, and intended to reach the scholasticate the same day. However, these travelers had no car, or airplane only a boat . . . in fact they could have walked faster. They floated aimlessly down the winding Battle River in their "Old Tub". Their destination was only some thirty miles away but all the bends in the Battle stretched the one day cruise into two; it exhausted the food supply and starved and wearied the crew.

4.



Scholastic Summer Camp

1. The interior of the chapel
2. After particular examen
3. Dinner in the east end of the recreation hall
4. The recreation hall seen from the lake

Although summer camp at Atton's Lake provided many hours of fun and relaxation, as years went on, it became ever more evident that this was not a suitable campsite. The water in the lake was gradually receding due to the drought. The camp was deteriorating, termites and ants infested the buildings. The lake water was condemned; the fish slowly died off; the trees were drying and withering away. By 1948 the Oblates were becoming very, very sick of their old camp. The search for a new camp intensified and was the object of trips to various lakes in the vicinity.

On July 10, 1950 the search resulted in the choice of Lac Des Isles, or Big Island Lake as it is called locally. This lake is located at Goodsoil, about 179 miles northwest of Battleford. In short, this new camp is the fulfillment of a dream; it is a precious treasure found after many years of search. Big Island is the fourth camp-site, the first located on an island and of course the farthest ever from the scholasticate. The new camp-site is near the centre of an island which measures some two miles in length and over a quarter of a mile in width. It is situated on the south side of the island on a spruce and balsam ledge some twenty feet above the water line. The lake possesses all the requisites necessary to make it an ideal summer camp for adventurous scholastics, no matter what their interest might be. It is a fisherman's paradise with pickerel and northern pike for the anglers, white fish for the nets. Besides, the uninhabited country to the north attracts hikers. They discover new lakes, creeks teeming with beaver and game in abundance. Canoers can paddle to their hearts' content as Lac des Isles is connected by a chain of rivers to Waterhen Lake, Lepine Lake, Pierce Lake and Cold Lake. A round trip to Cold Lake adds up to over fifty miles via canoe and portage, leaving the enthusiasts quite satiated for a few days.

On July 3, 1950, Fathers Kuckartz, Prince and Hanus made the final survey of the camp site on the Island. Plans were laid to begin construc-



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6.



7.

8.



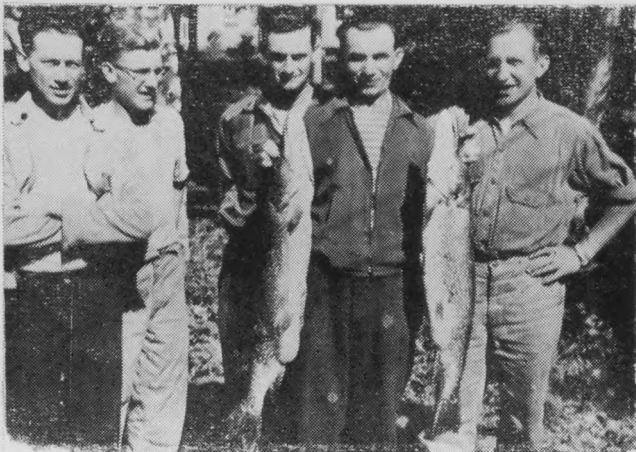
Lac Des Isles, Sask.

5. A cabin interior

6. Dinner out on an excursion day

7. Sampling the morning's catch

8. A general view of the camp



Proof positive that not all the big ones get away

tion as soon as possible. In the meantime arrangements were made to rent an empty farm house about one-quarter of a mile from the lake. This, plus the comfort that several large tents could offer, was home for the first two years at Big Island Lake.

The year 1951 saw the close of the old era when on June 19 the scholastics dismantled the old camp at Atton's Lake. Whatever lumber the termites had spared was salvaged and the scholastics set off again for Goodsoil. Living on the mainland, they laid their plans carefully. In 1952 all was ready and with funds provided by kind benefactors the building program was launched at top speed. With Bro. Kotowich as master craftsman, six Brothers invaded the island with hammer and saw, wheel-barrow and spade on June 5, to establish the outpost. It was not long until the wooded hills and valleys echoed back the symphony of our carpenters and builders. Transportation soon created a problem since everything from cement to nails, stove to rolling pin had to be taken across one mile of water from the mainland. But necessity being the mother of invention it was found that by securing a platform over two boats, a ton of supplies could safely be ferried to the island. Then with the aid of a winch fixed on a long boom the supplies could be hoisted up the twenty foot bank. A tremendous amount of work was accomplished. By Sept. 1, when the builders finally went home, four cabins, a new well, a fine new kitchen with adjoining ice-house and a walk-in refrigerator were completed.

In 1953 the carpenters returned with new fervor, and set in for the construction of a chapel, complete with colored glass windows and a bell. In no time the lakeside hills were again re-echoing with the hum of activity and the incessant pounding of nails. The ensuing weeks were not without reward, for by the end of camp the chapel was completed. Standing aloof amidst towering spruce the chapel is a sizeable building, intricate in design, climaxing in a prominent silver dome, on top of which is placed a plain white cross. On either side of the dome and somewhat toward the front, are two towers, the taller housing "Regina Pacis", the chapel bell. The smaller tower on the right is destined to be the pedestal for the statue of the titular saint. All the windows, including the two large colored glass ones on either side of the nave, have colonial style shutters.

The spacious interior is rustic in detail. An intricate maze of rafters and trusses suspend the pillarless roof. The sanctuary, finished in plywood, has besides the main altar two side altars. An impressive rose window above the centre altar gives a subdued lighting effect to the sanctuary. Two partially concealed arches lead into a roomy sacristy which adjoins the chapel on the north side. In all this, it is a chapel of which we can all be truly proud.

The year 1954 saw two large buildings added to the camp — a recreation hall and the Superior's cabin and office. The recreation hall is situated near the kitchen and serves both for recreation and for a dining hall. It measures twenty-four by forty feet, excluding the lounge verandas annexed to the entire east and south walls. These verandas are screened, and the one to the south allows a most scenic view of the lake and mainland beyond.

Besides the recreation hall many loads of rocks were hauled to begin our breakwater at the docks. A hardwood floor was also placed in the chapel and the Superior's cabin and office was erected. The Superior's cabin follows the general style of all our cabins but is considerably more spacious and is partitioned into three rooms. Later a fireplace will be added.

A workshop was built in 1955 complete with a workbench to fix odds and ends. It also serves as a storehouse for all the tools and building supplies. This same summer Father Superior's cabin received a new hard floor and the interior was

completed. The five other cabins also obtained new flooring. This was also the year the piano arrived at camp. It is an old grand piano, nearly the first that Steinway built. It was repaired and tuned by the Brothers and with a bit of pounding our pianists can make it bellow out sounds that closely resemble music. Finally, on August 14, 1955, the Oblates held an open house for all the good people of Goodsoil who had helped the camp in so many ways. The people were transported to the island, shown through the camp then taken back to the mainland. The motor boats roared all afternoon and by evening 257 persons had signed the register.

The year 1956 gave St. Charle's Camp electricity. A power house was built sheltering a Fairbanks Morse 110 volt A.C. power unit. This motor can produce up to 2000 watts and is pretty well sufficient for the present time. This installation transformed the camp. At first, the older ones seemed to resent the replacing of our old gas lamps with electric bulbs; there was something "campy" about them, but such attachments were certainly forgotten when the electric razors began to hum. Moreover, 1956 gave the recreation hall a hardwood floor and bright new dining tables. This was also the year in which the three-phase program was inaugurated at camp. These phases have nothing to do with electricity but simply mean that in six weeks of camp we have three different programs. The first program is designed to give absolute rest after the rugged strain of exams. All the time is spent in boating, fishing, hikes and swimming. The second phase encourages physical activity . . . the body must be rebuilt physically for another hard grind. Although manual labors come into the limelight at this period there is still ample time for rest and relaxation. Excursions are made twice a week, weather permitting. Even in the second phase fishing is allowed on early mornings and in the evening. Besides, time is allotted for swimming even on days set aside for manual work. The last two weeks of camp bring us into phase three. Life slows up, manual work is reduced to a minimum; silence descends on the camp and study and reading reign supreme. Of course the outings and the swimming continue during this time but the at-

mosphere of camp has changed. Just as phase one cleared all the heads of study, phase three takes the Brothers back to their books. In short the three phase program is easy to follow; it brings rest and rebuilds the students' forces for the task ahead.

The custom is now established that the Coadjutor Brothers come to camp from the first to the fifteenth of July and the scholastics from July 15 to the end of August. The year 1957 was no exception. The scholastics arrived on schedule and launched into their three phase program. In phase one the scholastics had the privilege of receiving a Red Cross safety course from Mr. Jarvis — a qualified Red Cross instructor. The course included swimming lessons, correct procedures for canoeing and boating. It also stressed safety measures in swimming; how to apply artificial respiration and life-saving tactics. In phase two new docks were constructed on the mainland; the original docks on the island were improved, incinerator and fish smoke-house built, but the largest project of all was a new cabin which matches the other five in every respect.

History is also being made this year in the preparation of a play. It is the first time that a play was ever rehearsed at our summer camp. No doubt it will become regular procedure in the future since dramatics are such excellent training for scholastics. Besides, since they require such a vast amount of time in preparation, they are very difficult to present during the scholastic year. Summer camp remains the logical place for rehearsing dramatics.

The year '57 has seen still more improvement at summer camp; 1958 will bring more. In the future the grounds will be beautified; more facilities will be added, for the Battleford scholastics are justly proud of their camp and will ever strive to improve it. They thank God for having created such a beautiful Island and more especially that He has permitted them to spend their summers on it. It is certain the Brothers will return to Lac Des Isles for many years to come — though obedience will send them to the ends of the earth — Misikiteew Island will never be forgotten.

— Bro. L. Larre '59

Highlights and Sidelights

1878 — 1957

1875: The Honorable David Laird, Minister of the Interior in the Dominion Government, was appointed the first Lieutenant Governor of the Territories, and Battleford was selected as the seat of his Government.

1876: Building of the Government House was begun.

1877: March 8 – The first meeting of the North West Council sat at Swan River, the temporary seat of government, pending the erection of government buildings at Battleford. These were completed in the fall of 1877, and the seat of government established at that point. The North West Council sat at that place in 1878, 1879 and 1881. (Section of Speech of Governor Dewdney at opening session of Council at Regina, 1883). (Sask. Herald, Sept. 15, 1883).

1878: A raft of lumber containing about 35,000 feet was recently brought down the river from Edmonton on government account. (Sask. Herald, Aug. 25, 1878).

“The residence of the Lieutenant Governor will, it is expected, be completed and ready for occupation by the end of October, 1877. This building has foundations of masonry and walls constructed of hewn logs put up Red River style, the joints being filled up with lime and sand. The inside of the walls are strapped, lathed and plastered, and the roof covered with sawn shingles, eaves finished with bracketed corners. The internal finish throughout is good.” (Can. Session Papers 1878, No. 7, Appendix 16).

July 10 – First Legislative Session held at Battleford from July 10 to August 2, 1878. Constitution of the Council was: Hon. David Laird, Lt. Gov.; Matthew Ryan and Lt. Col. Hugh Richardson, Stipendiary Magistrates and ex-officio Members of the Council; Lt. Col. James Macleod, Commissioner N.W.M. Police, Appointed Member; Paschal Breland, Appointed Member; Amédée E.

Forget, Clerk of the Council. This Session empowered the Lt. Gov. in Council to make Ordinances in relation to solemnization of marriages, punishment for crimes, etc. August 2, the Council passes an Ordinance concerning marriage.

1879: August 28 – Second Legislative Session held at Battleford from August 28 to September 27. The Constitution of the Council remained the same as for the Session of 1878.

1881: May 26 – Third Legislative Session held at Battleford from May 26 to June 11. The Constitution of Lawrence Clarke, elected Member for the District of Lorne. An “Ordinance Respecting Marriages” was amended and passed.

August 30 – The Marquis of Lorne (John Douglas), Governor General of Canada, visited the Government House.

1882: June 22 – An unsuccessful attempt was made to burglarize the Government House. In autumn, the capital was moved to Regina.

1883: December 10 – The Indian Industrial School was opened with an enrollment of about twelve pupils. Government House had been converted to make the corresponding accommodation. The Reverend Thomas Clarke was the first principal of the school.

1884: May – Visit of the Lieutenant Governor (Edgar Dewdney).

Upon the death of a pupil of the Industrial School, a cemetery or burial ground was selected south of the Industrial School farm.

November – A fire, which might have been serious, started when the facing of the fireplace in the principal’s office ignited. No harm was done; as a precaution, a stove was installed.

December – A heavy volume of smoke was seen rising from the Industrial School and fearing that a fire was about to break out Colonel Morris sent a

detachment of N.W.M.P. with the large chemical engine belonging to the barracks to render what aid they could. Upon arriving at the institution, they discovered that there was no fire.

1885: February 23 – Another narrow escape from destruction by fire. Cause: a defective stovepipe.

April 5 – The stables were burned by Indians.

Also in April, the school was closed for repairs; the house was fortified by troops and named Camp Otter. The school was entirely disorganized by the outbreak of the Riel Rebellion, and considerable loss was sustained through destruction done to furniture and buildings.

June 3 – One half of the prisoners were removed from the guardroom at the barracks to the old Government House as the former was too crowded for either health or safety.

1886: Summer – Repairs and enlargements made on the Industrial School.

1888: January – A telephone was installed, making communication connections with the telegraphic office.

1889: June – Visit of the Governor (Hon. Joseph Royal).

August 27 – The cornerstone of the new east wing was laid by Mrs. Antrobus, with the usual formalities.

December 23 – Formal opening of the new wing.

1890: October – A windmill, to be used for raising water and furnishing power required for other purposes, was set up.

1893: January – A small-sized revolt took place, headed and carried out by William Hope, one of the largest of the farm boys. He inflicted wounds on one and the assaults being proved, was sentenced to three months hard labor.

1894: July 1 – The School began to be conducted under the "per capita" system.

August 12 – The Police were summoned to the school to extinguish a fire. The coal, in a shed attached to the building, ignited — probably due to spontaneous combustion. The coal was carried out in buckets.

August 20 – Another fire broke out in a shed containing 100 tons of coal. The Police worked again until it was stopped.

1895: July 1 – The school passed out of direct government control into the hands of the Church of

England authorities by whom it was conducted on the "per capita" system. With this change, the only school conducted exclusively by the Indian Department went out of existence. However, control of policy under which it was to be conducted was retained by the Department.

1896: June – The first marriage that took place in the institution was that of two of the senior pupils, John Wright and Sarah Banks.

1902: December – The laundry, together with all its contents, was destroyed by fire. The cause was unknown. The loss, on which there was no insurance, amounted to about \$2000.

June 28 – Mr. M.B. Edwards was received as deacon into the ministry of the Anglican church. The ceremony was conducted by Bishop Pinkham in the chapel of the Industrial School.

1905: August 8 – Ex. Lt. Gov. Laird, now Indian Commissioner, visited the school.

1914: June 1 – Breaking up of the Industrial School. A system of improved schools was inaugurated on the reserves, so the pupils of Red Pheasant Reserve returned to their homes.

1916: November 1 – Opening of the Academy with an enrollment of 114 students. The Academy was conducted by the Seventh-Day Adventists, who added another story to the building.

1926: Oct. 13 – The large building at the Academy which was the residence of the Principal when the main building was the Indian Industrial School, was seen to be on fire. The town fire brigade was summoned but the fire had gained so great headway when discovered that nothing could be saved.

1927: July – The Adventists bought the property and buildings from the government for a sum of \$10,554.00.

October 21 – A memorial tablet was unveiled in the room used by the North West Council, 1878 – 1881. The tablet was presented by the teachers of the Battlefords' districts to the Canadian North West Historical Society. Mr. D.M. Finlayson, M.P.P., a pioneer of 1879, unveiled it.

1931: October 9 – The Seventh-Day Adventists sold the property to the Oblate Fathers of St. Mary's Province. At approximately the same date, the first Oblates arrived. They were the Coadjutor Brothers Schumacher and Bregula.

November 18 – Arrival of the first Father, Rev. Peter A. Riffel, O.M.I.

1932: June 4 – Six Sisters of the Order of St. Elizabeth arrived from Scott, Sask. to take over the kitchen, laundry and mending.

June 19 – Arrival of the first scholastic Brothers.

June 20 – First time the retreat for the Oblate Fathers of St. Mary's Province was held at Battleford. Rev. Father Joseph Schneider, O.M.I., preached the retreat.

Sept. 10 – Opening of the first school year, with Reverend Father Joseph Schneider, O.M.I., as acting Superior.

September 16 – His Excellency Bishop Prud'homme, Bishop of the Diocese of Prince Albert, blessed the house and conferred the first Orders. Brother H. Loran received the first two Minor Orders.

1933: March 4 – The Most Reverend Theodore Labouré, Superior General of the Congregation, arrived for a short visit.

1934: June 28 – Very Reverend Father N. Feist, O.M.I., becomes the new Superior.

December 21 – At a Pontifical High Mass, His Excellency Bishop Prud'homme conferred the priesthood on Brother H. Loran.

1935: April 30 – Father Kim, who died April 27, is the first to be buried here.

May 1 – This date has been fixed as Superior's Day.

1941: September – Very Reverend Father Joseph Switallo is appointed Superior.

1942: August 13 – At 7:30 P.M., the first water from the new wells reached the House.

December 8 – The shrine and picture of Our Lady of the Snows was blessed by Very Rev. Father Switallo, Superior. Immediately after, the novena prayers were recited for the first time.

1946: May 26 – Launching of the College Drive.

1947: August 20 – Very Rev. Father Godfrey W. Kuckartz was appointed Superior.

1948: May 24 – On the occasion of the official opening of the R.C.M.P. barracks, Governor Alexander visited the House.

July 1 – Visit of Most Reverend Father General, Father Léo Deschâtelets, O.M.I.

August 29 – The press machinery begins to arrive. The Marian Press has been transferred from Regina to Battleford.

December 17 – His Excellency Bishop Duprat blesses the Press.

1949: January – The first issue of the "Our Family" was published.

April 8 – The ceremony of the "turning of the sod" for the new college at North Battleford. The grounds were blessed by Very Rev. Fr. Kuckartz.

October 29 – The famed Vienna Boys' Choir visited the house and sang at Mass.

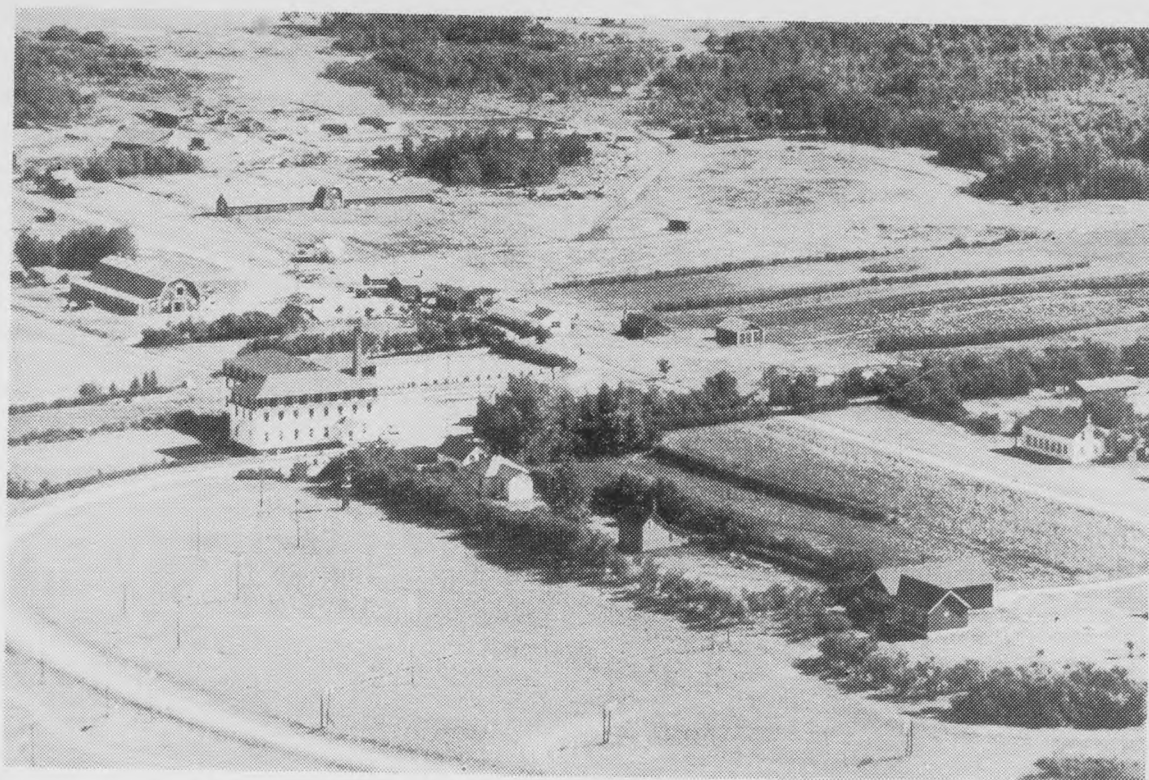
1950: April 13 – Visit of the statue of Our Lady of the Cape.

August 6 – Laying of the cornerstone of the new college at North Battleford.

October 15 – The new college is opened, with Very Reverend Father Thomas Schnerch, O.M.I., as Superior.



No coal during the "dirty thirties" meant that a good supply of cordwood had to be put up each summer
Pictured above is a group of scholastics with their work literally cut out for them



St. Charles Scholasticate — today

August 7 – The Rt. Hon. Louis Saint-Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, visited the scholasticate.

1952: October 26 – His Excellency Bishop Blais arrives for the first time since his installation in the Diocese of Prince Albert.

1953: Sept. 28 – Very Rev. Father Leopold Engel, O.M.I., was installed as the new Superior of the Scholasticate.

1954: September 8 – In commemoration of the centenary of the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, a statue of the Blessed Virgin, which had been erected, was blessed by Very Rev. Father Stanley Wachowicz, O.M.I., Provincial of St. Mary's Province.

1955: March 31 – Mr. James Wuttunee, an Indian who attended the Indian Industrial School at Battleford from 1896 – 1903, visited the scholasticate.



V. Rev. L. Engel, O.M.I.

Most Rev. Fr. General visits St. Charles



April 1 – Most Reverend Father Léo Deschâtelets, O.M.I., Superior General, visited us.

1956: February 29 – Rev. Father Joseph Simon, O.M.I., Director of the Missionary Association, celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary of priesthood at the scholasticate.

March 24 – Visitation of Very Reverend Father Walsh, O.M.I., Assistant General.

April 14 – The new “Kelly Three” Press was blessed by Very Reverend Father Walsh.

1957: June 26 – Very Reverend Father Joseph Switallo, O.M.I., Provincial, celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary of priesthood at the scholasticate.

– Bro. R. Brost '63

JUNIOR FATHERS' STUDY WEEK



This year, to comply with the directives of the Holy See concerning the advanced formation of priests, St. Mary's Province held a Study Week at St. Charles Scholasticate (September 3-8) for the Junior Fathers of the Province. Topics relevant to our modern world such as problems in medical ethics, relations between Church and State, the Mystical Body of Christ were treated and discussed.

Seated (l.-r.): Rev. F. Schnurr, Rev. B. A. Prince, V. Rev. L. Engel, superior, V. Rev. J. Switallo, provincial, Rev. E. Lequica, prov. bursar, Rev. E. Hanus, Rev. P. Blatz. Standing (l.-r.): Rev. M. Doll, Rev. J. Mazur, Rev. A. Schmidt, Rev. A. Kedl, Rev. J. Hellmann, Rev. W. Reschny, Rev. M. Kotowich, Rev. L. Dolenski, Rev. N. Engel, Rev. A. Hubenig, Rev. E. Stang, Rev. L. Kaufmann, Rev. H. Kaufmann, Rev. O. Pauwels, Rev. G. Fetsch, Rev. C. Novokowski.

Fathers of the Staff

1932 — OBLATE HOUSE OF STUDIES — 1957

Fathers:

Thomas Schnerch (Superior
1932-34); 1935-36

Joseph Schneider 1932-33 (acting
Superior when Father Schnerch
was at the General Chapter)

C. Ackermann 1932-35; 1941-44

F. Plischke 1932-41

E. Twardochleb 1932-38

N. Feist 1932-41 (Sup. 1934-41)

P. Leibel 1932-34 **RIP**

J. Simon 1932-50

J. Hubbert 1933-34

N. Warnke 1934-35

J. Switallo 1934-52 (Sup. 1941-47)

G. Kuckartz 1934-53 (Sup. 1947-53)

F. Kwiatkowski 1934-35

H. Loran 1935-37

G. Walliser 1936-37

P. Klita 1936-37

H. Krawitz 1937-39; 1950-54

A. Riffel 1937-39; 1947-50

J. Boser 1937-38; 1945-47

J. Walliser 1937-44

C. Prothman 1937-41

F. Hermann 1938-47

L. Engel 1939-47 (Sup. 1953-)

C. Klein 1939-42

P. Funke 1940-41; 1950-51 **RIP**

V. Fix 1940-47

J. Sluga 1941-42

P. Engele 1942-50

L. Stocker 1942-50

J. Warnke 1942-49 **RIP**

H. Bermel 1943-44

A. Herter 1944-48

F. Nadeau 1944-49

A. Prince 1945-50; 1952-

E. Lequiea 1946-50

J. Cieply 1947-49

K. Klein 1947-56

P. Feist 1947-50

L. Seewaldt 1947-49

B. Hermann 1948-50

G. Lavoie 1950-52

F. Schnurr 1951-

E. Hanus 1952-

F. Lenz 1952-54

A. Hojenski 1953-56

M. Doll 1953-55

P. Blatz 1954-

A. Kedl 1955-

L. Dolenski 1956-

A. Hubenig 1956-

Priests

Who have graduated from
the Oblate House of Studies

Bermel, H., Primate, Sask.

Bilodeau, A., Rouyn, Que.

Biondillo, G., Pine Hills, Miss., USA

Blatz, Peter, Battleford, Sask.

Boser, J., Prelate, Sask.

Boyd, L., Teslin, Y.T.

Buliard, D., Old Crow, Y.T.

Calinski, L., Toronto, Ont.

Campagna, J., Guy, Alta.

Cannon, D., Telegraph Creek, Y.T.

Carroll, P., Pine Hills, Miss., USA

Débousschère, A., Fort Nelson, B.C.

DeMong, F., Allan, Sask.

Doetzel, J., Fort Nelson, B.C.

Doll, M., North Battleford, Sask.

Engel, B., Battleford, Sask.

Engel, L., Battleford, Sask.

Engel, N., North Battleford, Sask.

Engele, P., North Battleford, Sask.

Engele, V., Ottawa, Ont.

Exner, A., Rome, Italy

Feist, P., Blumenfeld, Sask.

Fetsch, G., Manning, Alta.

Fetsch, J., Handel, Sask.

Fix, V., Unity, Sask.

Frigon, B., Falher, Alta.

Hanus, A., North Battleford, Sask.
 Hanus, Ed., Battleford, Sask.
 Hellmann, J., North Battleford, Sask.
 Herbst, P., Revenue, Sask.
 Hermann, B., North Battleford, Sask.
 Hermann, F., Prelate, Sask.
 Hermann, J., Wilkie, Sask.
 Hertz, M., Battleford, Sask.
 Hubenig, Al., Battleford, Sask.
 Huelsing, J., Cotobato, Philippines
 Jankord, J., Pine Hills, Miss. USA
 Jankowski, E., Toronto, Ont.
 Jansen, F., San Fernando, Calif. USA
 Jean, J., Paddle Prairie, Alta.
 Kaufmann, H., Battleford, Sask.
 Kaufmann, L., Regina, Sask.
 Kedl, A., Battleford, Sask.
 Kinderwater, C., Edmonton, Alta.
 Klein, C., Kerrobert, Sask.
 Klein, K., Wainwright, Alta.
 Klimuszko, Ed., Toronto, Ont.
 Klita, P., Toronto, Ont.
 Komosewich, P., (Regina Diocese)
 Kosolofski, A., Fairview, Alta.
 Kotva, R., Whitehorse, Y.T.
 Kotowich, M., Cooks Creek, Man.
 Krawitz, H., Paradise Hill, Sask.
 Kraus, D., Pine Hills, Miss., USA
 Kucharski, M., Poland
 Kuffner, J., Battleford, Sask.
 Kwiatkowski, F., Oshawa, Ont.
 Lachance, L., Joussard, Alta.
 Lantsberger, J., Pine Hills, Miss., USA
 Lechasseur, R., St. Boniface, Man.
 Leibel, P., Whitelaw, Alta.
 Lequiea, E., Saskatoon, Sask.
 Lessard, R., Falher, Alta.
 Lewans, B., Regina, Sask.
 Lenz, F., Salt Lake, Sask.
 Levasseur, H., Le Pas, Man.
 Loran, Hugo., Denzil, Sask.,
 Maher, T., Pine Hills, Miss., USA
 Matzke, B., Battleford, Sask.
 Mazur, J., Winnipeg, Man.
 McGovern, G., Pine Hills, Miss., USA
 McManus, J., Pine Hills, Miss., USA
 Misiag, S., Melville, Sask.
 Nadeau, F., Maniwaki, Que.
 Novak, T., Sturgis, Sask.
 Novakowski, C., North Battleford, Sask.
 Peters, J., Luseland, Sask.
 Pilikowski, A., East Selkirk, Man.
 Pinard, O., Marie Reine, Alta.
 Prince, A., Battleford, Sask.
 Prokop, S., Toronto, Ont.
 Prieur, R., Falher, Alta.
 Prothman, C., Richmond, Sask.
 Rabiega, A., Toronto, Ont.
 Reschny, W., Fairview, Alta.
 Riffel, A., Goodsoil, Sask.
 Riffel, T., Fox Valley, Sask.
 Rigaud, P., Ross River, Y.T.
 Rivard, A., Le Pas, Man.
 Sanschagrin, R., Ottawa, Ont.
 Sauvé, F., Joussard, Alta.
 Schatz, M., Cosine, Sask.
 Schickler, J., Wilkie, Sask.
 Schmidt, A., North Battleford, Sask.
 Shahun, A., Scott, Sask.
 Schnurr, F., Battleford, Sask.
 Seewaldt, L., Pierceland, Sask.
 Smith, M., Toronto, Ont.
 Sondgeroth, L., Pine Hills, Miss., USA
 Sonntag, V., Kimberley, S. Africa
 Stang, E., North Battleford, Sask.
 St. Jacques, R., Lourdes de Blanc Sablon,
 Co. Saguenay, Que.
 Stocker, L., North Battleford, Sask.
 Studer, B., Whitehorse, Y.T.
 Sullivan, A., St. Paul, Minn. USA
 Swiatek, Ed., Toronto, Ont.
 Talariski, C., Toronto, Ont.
 Urbanowski, S., Krydor, Sask. (P.A. Diocese)
 Vallé, H. Prince Albert, Sask. (P.A. Diocese)
 Vanco, B., Toronto, Ont.
 Vedder, B., Pine Hills, Miss., USA
 Veyrat, P., Fort Nelson, B.C.
 Wagner, F., Pine Hills, Miss., USA
 Wall, S., Pine Hills, Miss., USA
 Walliser, G., St. Walburg, Sask.
 Wandler, F., North Battleford, Sask.
 Warnke, J., R I P
 Warnke, N., Leipzig, Sask.
 Watchel, J., Grimshaw, Alta.

Present Staff of St. Thomas College North Battleford, Sask.

(All are alumni of St. Charles Scholasticate)

V. Rev. L. P. Stocker, superior	Rev. A. Schmidt
Rev. P. Engele, 1st assistant	Rev. E. Stang
Rev. A. Hanus, 2nd assistant	Rev. J. Hellmann
Rev. B. Hermann	Rev. C. Novokowski
Rev. F. Wandler, bursar	Bro. T. McCann
Rev. N. Engel	

ALUMNI of the Old S.T.C.

1932 — 1950

Andreas, John
Aneroluk, Thomas
Anton, Kenneth
Arnold, Anthony
Bachmeier, Anthony
Bachmeier, Richard
Ballendine, Ben
Ballendine, Edward
Ballendine, Paul
Barcelloux, Edwin
Baumtrog, Clement
Beatch, Leonard
Beatch, Louis
Beatch, Thomas
Bell, Joseph
Bellavance, Ghislain
Bellavance, Gilbert
Berger, Peter
Bermel, Arthur
Bermel, Henry
Bertoia, Reno
Bertsch, Peter
Bespflug, William
Best, Philip
Bielaszka, Charles
Bichel, Jacob
Bichel, Michael
Bichel, Nicholas
Bichel, Philip
Bischoff, Adam
Bischoff, Alex
Bischoff, Frank
Bischoff, George
Bitz, Harold
Bitz, Hugo
Bitz, Martin
Bitz, Ronald
Bleile, Simon
Boechler, Andrew
Boechler, Benno
Boechler, Raymond
Boehm, Andrew
Boehm, Anton
Boehm, Ernest
Bogucki, Frank
Bolan, Frederick
Boser, Jacob
Boser, Jerome
Boser, Joseph
Boskill, Charles
Botzang, Nicholas

Bouchard, Albany
Bouchard, Francis
Boucher, Real
Bourgeault, Leo
Boivin, Edwin
Boyd, Leo
Boyd, Mark
Boyer, Leonard
Brezinski, Peter
Brister, Charles
Brister, Donald
Cannon, Donald
Cannon, George
Carlson, Eric
Cey, Leo
Charabin, Casmir
Charbonneau, Joseph
Cherwinski, Frank
Clair, Michael
Clair, Vincent
Clarke, Vincent
Cox, Mark
Cronk, Cameron
Crowe, George
Creegan, Patrick
Daly, Bernard
Daly, Carl
Day, Raymond
Dechant, William
Deck, George
Deck, Lucas
Deis, Adam
Delainey, Charles
Dielschneider, Peter
Dietrich, George
Dietrich, Wilfred
Dion, Leon
Doetzel, Benedict
Doetzel, John
Doll, Adolph
Doll, Bruno
Doll, Martin
Doll, William
Donais, Leonard
Donovan, James
Dowd, Mortimer
Dowd, Philip
Draves, Eugene
Duffield, John
Dunser, Herbert
Durham, Mervin

Eberhardt, David
Eberhardt, Peter
Edwards, Bernard
Edwards, James
Edwards, Leo
Edwards, Wilfred
Ehman, Alphonse
Ehman, Wilfred
Eisworth, Adolph
Elaine, Clement
Engel, John
Engel, Alex
Engel, Bernard
Engel, Michael
Engel, Norbert
Engele, Roland
Engele, Vernon
Exner, Adam
Fabris, Peter
Feininger, Jerome
Feist, Donatus
Feist, John
Feist, Paul
Fenrich, Peter
Ferner, Paul
Fetsch, George
Fetsch, John
Fetsch, Michael
Flegel, Daniel
Flegel, Mathias
Foley, Franklin
Francis, Patrick
Franz, Louis
Friedel, Leon
Fuchs, Hubert
Gadzala, J.
Gagnon, Wilfred
Galli, Joseph
Gans, Martin
Gette, George
Gette, Joseph
Gillen, Joseph
Goldade, Joseph
Goller, Joseph
Grad, Gerald
Gregoire, Paul
Gruber, George
Gutfriend, Emmanuel
Haag, Alexander
Haag, Matthew
Hagel, Anthony

Hagel, Simon
 Haegebaert Camille
 Haggerty, James
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 Haid, Lawrence
 Hamel, Harold
 Hamel, Joseph
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 Hanus, Edward
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 Hauck, William
 Hauck, P. Wm.
 Hazen, Douglas
 Hegel, Edward
 Heisler, Arnold
 Heisler, Edmund
 Heisler, Emmanuel
 Hellmann, Jerome
 Hepple, George
 Herbst, Patrick
 Hertz, Alexander
 Hertz, Anthony
 Hertz, George
 Hertz, Matthew, J.
 Hertz, Matthew
 Heschel, Alfred
 Hubenig, Alfred
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 Huculak, Edward
 Huculak, Henry
 Huculak, Peter
 Huculak, Philip
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 Hughes, Raymond
 Hyrciuk, Joseph
 Ibach, Kilian
 Innis, Cameron
 Innis, Douglas
 James, Richard
 James, William
 Jansen, Francis
 Jansen, John
 Janser, George
 Jeanotte, Marcel
 Jerome, Ted
 Jochim, Nicodemus
 Joerissen, Henry
 Jullion, George
 Jullion, Paul
 Kamaracki, Bernard
 Kaufmann, Harold
 Kaufmann, Lester
 Kedl, Alois
 Kirsch, James
 Kirzinger, Roman
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 Klein, George
 Klein, Karl
 Klein, Kasper
 Klein, Rochus
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 Kloster, Henry

Kloster, John
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 Klotz, Arthur
 Klotz, Marcus
 Klotz, Peter
 Knobel, Donald
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 Kokesch, Joe
 Kohlman, Edward
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 Kosolofski, Joseph
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 Kunz, Paul
 Kuttai, George
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 Leier, Peter
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 Lorenz, Herman
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 Magosse, Gerald
 Mah, Kim-Ho
 Mah, Quon
 Maier, John
 Mameczacz, Michael

Mann, Otto
 Marbach, Emil
 Marsall, George
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 Materi, Walter
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 McKeown, Leonard
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 Metz, F.
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 Michaud, Raymond
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 Misiag, Stanley
 Mitchell, Jack
 Moldenhauer, Leo
 Mollan, Donald
 Mollan, Richard
 Mooney, Kevin
 Morin, Eugene
 Morin, Michael
 Moser, Anthony
 Moser, John
 Moser, Joseph
 Moser, Michael
 Murphy, Bernard
 Murphy, Patrick
 Murphy, William
 Mutch, Fred
 Nesselbeck, Donald
 Nesselbeck, Erwin
 Neumeier, Gilbert
 Novokowski, Alfred
 Novokowski, Clement
 Novokowski, Raymond
 O'Farrell, Lawrence
 O'Grady, Neil
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 O'Keefe, William
 Ostertag, Victor
 Ouellette, Hollis
 Paquette, George
 Paradis, Lionel
 Perchaluk, Stanley
 Petrich, Donald
 Pilikowski, Albert
 Platz, James
 Poilquin, Raymond
 Poulain, Aime
 Prince, Alphonse
 Prince, Arthur
 Prince, John
 Prince, William
 Protz, Gordon
 Pschenitschnig, Joseph
 Rainault, Joseph
 Repschinski, Orest
 Repschinski, Walter

Reschny, Waldemar
 Rieger, Wilfred
 Riffel, Alexander
 Riffel, Alois
 Riffel, Joseph
 Riffel, Pius
 Riffel, Peter
 Roesch, Alphonse
 Rohs, Gerald
 Rolheiser, Pius
 Roche, James
 Rooney, Donald
 Roth, Paul
 Russell, Charles
 Russell, Desmond
 Russell, George
 Russell, Vincent
 Ryan, John
 Salambier, Louis
 Sander, Michael
 Savard, Murray
 Schaefer, Michael
 Schaefer, Stephen
 Schatz, Michael
 Scherger, Peter
 Schiebelbein, Joseph
 Schiebelbein, Raymond
 Schiebelbein, Rudolph
 Schmidt, Anthony
 Schmidt, Joseph
 Schmidt, Roland
 Schneider, Peter
 Schnurr, Frank
 Schroeder, Maurice
 Schuber, J.
 Schurman, G.
 Schweers, Karl
 Schwemler, Joseph

Schwemler, Peter
 Seewaldt, Leopold
 Selinger, John
 Selinger, Peter
 Senger, Frank
 Senger, Gabriel
 Senger, John
 Sergeant, Victor
 Shahun, Alexander
 Sherley, Gordon
 Sieben, Alois
 Sieben, Joseph
 Sieber, Thomas
 Simpson, Grant
 Slakinski, Dennis
 Smart, Lawrence
 Sonmor, Harold
 Sonntag, Vincent
 Spavor, Louis
 Stang, Egbert
 Stang, Edward
 Stang, Leopold
 Stangl, Joseph
 Stark, Nick
 Steckler, George
 Steiert, Alois
 Steiert, Anthony
 Steiert, John
 Stocker, Leonard
 Striefel, Adam
 Stroh, Joseph
 Studer, Basil
 Studer, Gerard
 Studer, Hugh
 Switallo, Robert
 Talarski, Ceslaus
 Tanouye, Clifford
 Thalheimer, Lawrence

Thibault, Lawrence
 Thome, Harold
 Thome, Roy
 Thurmeier, Joseph
 Tumbach, Edward
 Tumbach, Frank
 Ulrich, Ralph
 Urbanoski, Stanley
 Vaessen Norbert
 Vaessen, Paul
 Vallee, Herve
 Verret, Roland
 Young, Emmanuel
 Ziebart, Casimir
 Zimmer, Ronald
 Zoller, Benedict
 Zoller, Joseph
 Zunti, Francis
 Zunti, John
 Wachowicz, Anthony
 Wald, Henry
 Walliser, Marcus
 Wandler, Francis
 Wandler, Jacob
 Wandler, John
 Watchel, John
 Webb, Donald
 Wenninger, Albert
 Wenninger, Emil
 Wesolowski, Edward
 Wiest, Frank
 Wilson, Ben
 Wilson, John
 Wolff, Daniel
 Worth, Joseph
 Wozcz, Chester



The new
 St. Thomas College,
 North Battleford, Sask.,
 opened in 1950

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Patrons

(continued from the inside front cover)

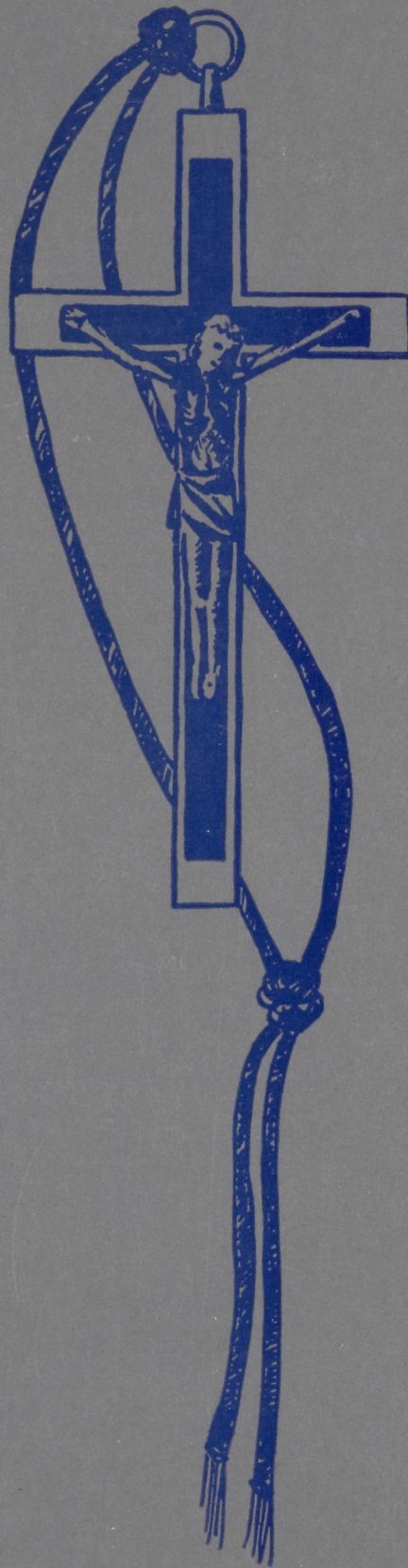
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Boyd Bros. Ltd., N. Battleford
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Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask.
Chris' Royalite Service, N. Battleford
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Evangelizare
Pauperibus
Misit
Me



Pauperes
Evangelizantur